The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII......NO. 5499. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1869. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ALBANY.

Passage of the Underground and Two-Tier Railroad Bills.

Excitement Over the Tammany Tax Levies in the Senate.

Telegram from Mayor Hall Defending the Levies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 8, 1869.

The excitement attending the passage of the Tammany Ring Tax Levies by the Assembly last night has not yet subsided, and a very bitter feeling exists against those recreant Republicans whose votes enabled the Democrats to carry the measure. Some material reductions were made by the Ring in several items of the levies before the evening session, in order to make it more palatable. Among others, the appropriation in the County Levy for the Court House was cut down from $2,000,000 to $800,000. There were two Democrats who refused to be whipped into the support of this big Tammany job, and they deserve the thanks of every honest man. They were JAMES B. PEARSALL, of Queens, and M. Y. TILDEN, of Columbia. The Republicans who voted for the bill excuse themselves on the plea that the New-York Tax Levies are local bills with which members residing in other parts of the State have nothing to do, and that, as the people of that City are to foot the bills for their City and County Government, they should be allowed, through the representatives whom they see fit to send here, to fix the items. If they are not satisfied with the conduct of their agents, then let them send different men to represent them. This argument appears plausible, and on the theory of republican government—that the men elected from a certain locality may be fairly presumed to represent their constituents—is unanswerable. As I have stated in previous letters, there is a growing feeling among the Republicans of the interior, as indicated by their representatives here, in favor of letting New-York City take care of herself. They say they have got tired of helping a community that won't help itself, and of enacting laws to protect them against thieves and plunderers when they continue to send none but thieves and plunderers to the Legislature. This kind of talk, which was common at the outset of the session, is still more common now; and were the Legislature to continue in session two weeks longer I have no doubt an act might be got through both Houses abolishing all the New-York Commissions, authorizing the Common Council to make up the tax levies to suit themselves, and leaving the entire control of the City Government and all its Departments in the hands of the "ring." The taxpayers of New-York City who refuse to take any part in politics and expect to have their interests taken care of by country members of the Legislature, will do well to take the hint.

THE SENATE AND THE LEVIES.

There was a caucus of Republican members of the Senate this morning, to determine what action should be taken in that body with reference to levies that were rushed through the Assembly last night. It is believed that the Republican Senators, with the exception, perhaps, of MATTOON, will stand firm in resisting all attempts to concur in the action of the Assembly. It is also asserted that two Democrats, viz.: Mr. EDWARDS, of Queens, and Mr. BANKS, of Albany, will positively vote against the Tammany Tax Levies. Mr. NICHOLS, of Erie, it is thought will also oppose them. Should this be so a Conference Committee will become necessary, in which case there will be a slim chance for an adjournment *sine die* to-night.

THE CENTRAL SCRIP AND CONSOLIDATED BILLS.

The Central Scrip and Consolidated bills both passed the Senate this morning. The amendment to the Scrip bill, adopted in Committee of the Whole, was stricken out, and the bill was read a third time, precisely as it passed the Assembly. JAY GOULD's amendment to the Consolidated Railroad bill, preventing any interference with an existing contract between the Erie and the Lake Shore Road, was retained.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD RESUSCITATED.

The Senate seems to have repented of its wholesale slaughter of the innocents yesterday, and this morning a reconsideration was moved and carried on "Brown's" Underground Railroad for New-York City. The bill was then passed, but it has not received any action in the Assembly. It is the same bill, with some amendments, that passed last year, but lapsed in consequence of the corporators taking no steps to build the road. No one could be found to invest money in it last year, but capitalists may have acquired increased faith since that time.

An effort will be made to get a reconsideration of the vote by which SWAIN's Two-tier Road was defeated, and even "Arcade" has some hopes since Senators begin to talk about holding over till Wednesday.

A NEW ALBANY BRIDGE.

The bill for the construction of a new railroad bridge across the Hudson opposite the Delavan House, passed the Assembly to-day by a large majority.

THE MAYOR AND COMPTROLLER AND THE CROTON BOARD.

Mr. HITCHMAN made an attempt to get into Committee of the Whole the consideration of his amendment to the New-York City Election bill, giving the Mayor and Comptroller power to remove the Croton Board, but he failed ignominiously. That scheme may be considered killed. The Republican camp followers of Tammany say it is asking too much—even for them. S.

The Tax Levies in the Senate—A Conference Committee Appointed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 8.

The Tammany ring Tax Levies were taken up in the Senate this evening, and a motion to concur in the action of the Assembly was lost. A motion to appoint a Committee of Conference was carried, when Mr. CROWLEY moved that the Committee consist of two Republicans and one Democrat. MATTOON voted with the Democrats, and the motion was lost. The President then appointed two Democrats and one Republican, Mr. CROWLEY, who declined to serve. Several other Senators were then appointed one after another to serve as the Republican member of the Committee, each of whom declined to act, the object being to throw the whole responsibility on the Democrats. Finally the President appointed Senators CREAMER, GENET and BANKS, all Democrats. On the part of the Assembly, the Speaker appointed Messrs. LA BAU, CAMPBELL and TUTTLE, Republicans, and HITCHMAN and IRVING, Democrats. The Conference Committee met at 8 P. M., and have not made a report up to the present writing, 12 P. M. The Senate Committee being all Democrats are ready to concur in the action of the Assembly, and they take the ground that the Assembly Committee are presumed to represent their own body, and as that body passed the levies they ought to concur too. This is a smart mode of reasoning, but the Republican majority of the Assembly Committee can't see it, and as the two Committees vote separately there don't seem to be much chance of agreement. It was the intention of both Houses to adjourn *sine die* to-night, but the dead lock on the Tax Levy may necessitate a continuance of the session on Monday.

THE CITY RAILROADS.

The vote on the Two-tier Railroad was reconsidered in the Senate this afternoon, and passed after striking out the section authorizing the Board of Supervisors and connecting railroads to take stock in the same. BROWN's Central Underground Railroad bill, which passed the Senate this morning, was concurred in to-night by the Assembly, and is the only bill for a steam railroad in New-York City that has passed both Houses.

REPAIRS ON THE CANALS.

The Senate bill to raise money for extraordinary repairs for the canals, was announced by the Assembly so as to make the tax three-quarters of a mill on the dollar, which will raise a fund of $1,500,000, or about one-half the sum required by the Senate bill.

Mayor Hall on the Tax Levies—His Explanation of Them—The Base of Tax.

The following dispatch in relation to the Tax Levies was received from Mayor HALL last evening:

ALBANY, Saturday, May 8.

I desire on my personal and official responsibility to contradict the garbled and inflammatory representations in some papers respecting the magnitude of the Tax Levies. These are the facts, stated with the necessary telegraphic succinctness: The amount on the Tax Levies for this year, irrespective of bonds, issued mainly for city improvement and judgments, is in excess of last year only about $350,000. After providing for the interest on the bonds authorized by the levies, and deducting the amount provided for by tax relief bonds, the new taxes are estimated in the aggregate at about twenty-one and a half millions, and are then two millions and a half less than last year. The rate of tax will probably not exceed two and a fiftieth per cent, and it was two and a sixty-ninth last year. The origin of the attack upon the tax is apparent to the watchers of political machinery. The majority of the Senate Committee desired to obtain a reputation for economy. The majority of the House Committee bid against them for the like result. Thus the finances of the City were a stake for a rural partisan gambler to win popularity at home, where opposition to the New-York Tax Levies seemingly condones during campaigns for all the other transgressions of their session.

(Signed) A. OAKEY HALL.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, May 8.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To facilitate the extension of the Schoharie Valley Railroad. To extend the powers of the Supervisors of New-York and Kings Counties. To amend the Drainage law. Incorporating the Staten Island bridge. Fixing the salaries of the Supervisors of Kings County.

REPORTS.

The Assembly bill amending the Registry law. Providing for the appointment of eight additional inspectors by the Canal Auditor. Mr. O'DONNELL reported the Charity bill, which was referred back to be reported complete. Providing for the re-erection of the east wall of the State Arsenal on the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue.

BILLS PASSED.

To continue Grand-street, Brooklyn, to the village of Newtown. Authorizing the consolidation of railroads forming a continuous line.

YEAS—Messrs. Banks, Beach, Bradley, Cauldwell, Creamer, Edwards, Genet, Graham, Hale, Hubbard, Humphrey, Mattoon, Morris, Murphy, Nichols, Norton, Palmer, Pierce, Thayer, Tweed, Van Petten—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Campbell, Chapman, Crowley, Folger, Kennedy, Morgan, Nicks, O'Donnell, Parker, Stanford, Williams—11.

To incorporate the Staten Island Bridge, Messrs. CHAPMAN, FOLGER and O'DONNELL voting in the negative. To authorize Olean to acquire a title for the Buffalo and Washington Railroad. To amend the charter of Port Jervis. Authorizing an increase of stock in the New-York Central Railroad:

YEAS—Messrs. Beach, Bradley, Cauldwell, Creamer, Edwards, Genet, Graham, Hale, Humphrey, Hubbard, Mattoon, Morris, Murphy, Nichols, Norton, Pierce, Stanford, Thayer, Tweed, Van Petten, Williams—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Banks, Campbell, Chapman, Crowley, Folger, Kennedy, Morgan, Nicks, O'Donnell, Palmer, Parker, Stanford—12.

Mr. CAULDWELL moved to take from the Speaker's table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Central Underground Brown Railroad was lost. Carried—20 to 8.

The bill was then passed—19 to 8.

YEAS—Messrs. Campbell, Cauldwell, Folger, Graham, Hale, Hubbard, Kennedy, Morgan, Murphy, Nichols, O'Donnell, Palmer, Parker, Pierce, Stanford, Thayer, Tweed, Van Petten, Williams—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Banks, Beach, Bradley, Creamer, Edwards, Mattoon, Morris, Norton—8.

Mr. O'DONNELL reported complete the Charity bill. Various amendments were ordered to be inserted.

The following amendments to the Charity bill were adopted:

For the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Benevolent Society, No. 1 of South Brooklyn, $5,000; for the Brooklyn Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, $5,000; for the Sisters' Hospital, Eleventh-street, New-York, $5,000; for the Hospital of the Sisters of St. Francis, on Fifth-street, New-York, $5,000; for the Oswego City Orphan Asylum, $5,000.

The following is the vote on the passage of the bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Banks, Beach, Bradley, Chapman, Creamer, Genet, Graham, Hale, Hubbard, Kennedy, Mattoon, Morgan, Murphy, Nichols, Norton, Pierce, Tweed—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Campbell, Crowley, Edwards, Folger, Humphrey, Morris, Nicks, O'Donnell, Palmer, Parker, Stanford, Thayer, Van Petten, Williams—14.

On motion of Mr. TWEED, the adverse vote on the Charity bill was reconsidered. The bill was then passed by a two-thirds vote of 22 to 8.

Mr. CREAMER moved to forward the Gas bill, but objection was made.

On motion of Mr. TWEED, the adverse vote on the Two-tier Swain Railroad bill was reconsidered, and, without taking a vote on the bill, the Senate took a recess until 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. HUBBARD and other Senators desired the reporter to correct the impression seemingly conveyed by their vote against Mr. FOLGER's amendment to the Consolidation bill limiting the fare on the Central Road to two cents per mile. They stated at the time, as their ground for opposition to the amendment, that the original bill already contained such a restriction, and that there was no necessity for a repetition.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the New-Amsterdam, N. Y., Savings Bank. Incorporating the Lucerne Water Works. Regulating the salaries of Supervisors of Kings County. Amending the Croton Water act. Relative to the salary of an additional Justice in Brooklyn. Facilitating the extension of the Schoharie Valley Railroad. Amending the law relative to the interest on judgments. Amending the general law for drainage. Authorizing the construction of a railroad in Twenty-third-street—18 to 6. Incorporating the Shipowners' Association of New-York. Extending the powers of Boards of Supervisors, except for the Counties of New-York and Kings. Relative to the traveling fees of Constables. Incorporating the Metropolitan Indemnity Company. Incorporating the Safe Deposit Company. Repealing the act opening Maspeth-avenue, Brooklyn. Relative to the powers and duties of Commissioners of Emigration. The Swain Two-tier Railroad bill.

Yeas—Messrs. Banks, Beach, Cauldwell, Creamer, Edwards, Graham, Hubbard, Kennedy, Mattoon, Morgan, Nicks, Palmer, Pierce, Stanford, Thayer, Tweed, Van Petten, Williams—18.

Nays—Messrs. Bradley, Campbell, Chapman, Crowley, Folger, Hale, Murphy, Norton, O'Donnell, Parker—10.

Making appropriations for the repairs and maintenance of the canals for the coming fiscal year.

Mr. STANFORD moved to insert his bill abolishing the contract repair system. Lost—6 to 26.

Mr. MATTOON moved to strike out the section which abolishes the office of Superintendent, leaving the law as it now stands. The vote stood 15 to 14. Yeas, all Democrats, with Mr. MATTOON. Nays, all Republicans.

The Lieutenant-Governor voted yea, and the bill was recommitted with such instructions.

Mr. MATTOON then reported back the bill.

Mr. NICHOLS moved to recommit and strike out the clause transferring certain powers from the Treasurer to the Auditor. The vote stood the same as the previous one, the President giving the affirmative casting vote.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Supply bill was received and adopted.

The Canal Repair bill as amended was passed.

YEAS—Messrs. Banks, Beach, Bradley, Cauldwell, Chapman, Creamer, Edwards, Genet, Graham, Hale, Hubbard, Kennedy, Mattoon, Morris, Murphy, Nichols, Norton, Price, Stanford, Tweed, Van Petten, Williams—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Campbell, Crowley, Folger, Humphrey, Morgan, Nicks, Palmer, Parker and Thayer—9.

The bill amending the Registry law was passed. Registration is closed on the Wednesday preceding the election. Registration is by street, numbers instead of alphabetically, by names, and the section heretofore published as to challenges is stricken out. Yeas,—17 Republicans. Nays—13; all Democrats.

The New-York City Tax Levy being announced from the Assembly, Mr. CROWLEY moved that the Senate do not concur in the amendments, and asked for a Committee of Conference. Carried—18 to 11. Yeas, all Republicans, except Messrs. GENET and GRAHAM. Nays, all Democrats, except Mr. MATTOON.

Mr. CROWLEY moved that the Conference Committee have upon it two Republicans, and that they be Messrs. CROWLEY and KENNEDY. Lost, 16 to 16, Mr. MATTOON voting no with the Democrats.

The Lieutenant-Governor appointed the following as the Committee of Conference on the tax levies. Messrs. CROWLEY, CREAMER and GENET. Mr. CROWLEY declined to serve. The Chair appointed Mr. KENNEDY instead. Mr. KENNEDY declined. Mr. CHAPMAN was appointed instead and declined. Mr. HALE was appointed and declined. The President then appointed Mr. BANKS, who accepted. The Committee then consisted of three Democrats.

Mr. MATTOON moved that the Senate adjourn. Lost, 6 to 26.

Mr. FOLGER moved to increase the Conference Committee to seven, and Messrs. CROWLEY, HALE, KENNEDY and PALMER be added. He said it was customary that a Conference Committee should represent the sentiments of the majority.

The Chair decided the motion out of order, the question being disposed of.

The Senate concurred in numerous Assembly amendments and reports of Conference Committees.

After several ineffectual efforts to adjourn, the Senate took a recess for one hour, at 8:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the law in relation to the publication of legal notices. Incorporating the Bethlehem Mutual Insurance Association. To provide for the transfer of certain armories belonging to the State to county authorities. To authorize the construction of the Jefferson and Lewis Counties and Black River Railroad.

By Mr. PETTEN—That the Board of Regents report to the next Legislature what should be the power of a Board of Visitation of Colleges and Academies, and whether any change is desirable in the organization of the Board to render it more efficient in the supervision of those institutions. Adopted.

A bill amending the same law was passed.

The Conference Committee on the Tax Levies reported that they could not agree. The Committee was discharged—15 to 15—the Chair voting yea. Affirmative, all Democrats except Mr. MATTOON; negative, all Republicans.

The motion ordering the Committee on Conference discharged was reconsidered.

Mr. TWEED moved to concur in the Assembly amendments.

Mr. O'DONNELL moved that it being Sabbath morning, the question be postponed until Monday. Lost—15 to 15.

Mr. MURPHY demanded the reading of the amendments.

After reading through the City Levy, at 2:10 o'clock, on motion of Mr. TWEED, the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

Making appropriations for the payment of the principal and interest of the canal debt. To amend the charter of Port Henry. Incorporating the National Institute of Letters, Arts and Sciences. Incorporating the Brevoort Savings Bank in New-York. To enable Boards of Supervisors to fix the compensation of their members. To provide for widening West-street, from the Battery to Hammond-street. To widen and improve Franklin-avenue, Flatbush. To authorize an assessment on the City of New-York of one-half the expense for improving and opening streets, where deemed for the general good. To incorporate the Tontine Mutual Savings Bank of New-York. To amend the charter of the Security Bank of Buffalo.

Mr. HITCHMAN moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the bill changing the time for the Municipal election in New-York, which was lost by a vote of 58 to 57.

To amend the charter of the general act for the incorporation of life and health insurance companies. Incorporating the Knights of St. Patrick of New-York. Incorporating the American and Foreign Commercial Company. In relation to the Board for the Revision and Correction of Assessments in New-York. Authorizing a tax in Kings County of $50,000 to reimburse the amount borrowed for the support of the poor. For the payment of fees to the Kings County Sheriff for the confinement of prisoners in civil process. For the improvement of the navigation of Boquet River. The Albany Bridge bill—71 to 22. Incorporating the American Trust Company—73 to 28. To amend the Militia law. Donating duplicate specimens of natural history to the American Museum of Natural History.

The Assembly concurred in the Senate amendments to the Railroad Consolidation bill.

The Assembly went into Committee of the Whole on the Repair bill for the Eastern Division of the Canals. Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In yesterday's printed report Mr. KILHAM, of Madison County, was recorded as voting in favor of recommitting the New-York County Tax Levy. This is erroneous. Mr. KILHAM voted against such motion and both levies on their passage.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Supply bill was received and adopted by a vote of 98 to 14.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. HITCHMAN—That the thanks of this House are hereby tendered to Hon. TRUMAN G. YOUNGLOVE for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he has discharged the delicate and responsible duties of Speaker of the Assembly during the present session.

The resolution gave rise to an extended discussion, Mr. JACOBS occupying the chair, favored by Messrs. Hitchman, Nachtmann, Lyon, Kiernan, Hartman, Mitchell and Jacobs, and opposed by Messrs. Galvin, Bambier, Cavanaugh and Keegan. The resolution was adopted.

By Mr. HARTMAN—Tendering thanks to EDWARD H. UNDERHILL, clerk, for the general fairness and ability with which he has discharged the duties of his office. Adopted.

By Mr. KIERNAN—Tendering thanks to the deputy and assistant clerks for the courteous and efficient manner in which they have discharged their arduous and difficult duties. Adopted.

Votes of thanks were also tendered to the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Assistant Doorkeeper.

BILLS PASSED.

Providing for the publication of the articles of the Association of Railroad Companies.

Mr. HITCHMAN moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the bill authorizing a tax of $1,500,000 for the extraordinary repair of canals, and on the bill making appropriations to pay the expenses for the repairs of the Eastern Division of the State Canals.

The Speaker appointed as the Committee of Conference on the Tax Levies Messrs. La Bau, W. W. Campbell, Hitchman, Irving, Tuttle.

The Central City (Brown) Underground Railroad coming from the Senate, the Assembly, on motion of Mr. JACOBS, went into Committee of the Whole thereon. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. LA BAU moved to recommit the Canal Repair bill, with instructions to report directing the work to be done as provided in the bill, and for a tax of three-quarters of a mill instead of one and a half therefore. Adopted.

Authorizing the Supervisors of Kings County to prosecute bastardy bonds. Relative to the widening of the Coney Island Plank road. Relative to the Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary. Amending the charter of McGrawville.

Mr. GLEASON demanded a decision on the question. The first half of the question was lost, 53 to 39; a two-thirds vote being required. The second half was carried, and W. W. CAMPBELL moved that the said bill have a third reading.

Pending which motion the Assembly took a recess until 7:30.

Mr. HIXON, from the Committee on Conference on leasing railroad, made a report, which was non-concurred in.

The bill making appropriations for the collection of tolls on the canals, ordinary repairs and the maintenance of the same, coming back from the Senate with the section abolishing the office of Superintendent struck out. Mr. BRADSTREET moved to concur. He said the canals must stop unless the bill passed the House.

Non-concurred in—46 to 47.

Incorporating the Buffalo German Schutzen Society. Amending the charter of the Underground (Brown) Railroad. The Canal Appropriation bill, as amended.

Mr. MURPHY introduced a resolution of sympathy with those struggling for Cuban independence. Adopted.

Mr. YOUNGLOVE introduced a series of resolutions relative to the diversion of water from the canals, and providing for the appointment of a Committee to investigate the subject and report to the next Legislature. Adopted—49 to 32.

Mr. LAWRENCE called up the resolution empowering the Special Committee on the investigation of the affairs of the Westchester County Mutual Insurance Company to sit during the recess, and report to the next Legislature, which was adopted.

Mr. LA BAU, from the Committee on Conference on the City and County Tax Levies, reported that the Committee had failed to agree.

The bill to change the grade of Eighth-avenue, New-York, was lost.

At 2:15 o'clock this morning the Assembly adjourned.

Hon. ROBERT RIDGWAY, of Amherst County, Virginia, has announced himself as a candidate for Congress as a Walker man, and one opposed to all test oaths.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF LONDON.

The Inman steamship *City of London*, which left Liverpool April 28, and Queenstown April 29, reached this port yesterday, with two days' later news than was at hand by the *China* and *Union*.

The *Moniteur* announces that recently the Emperor NAPOLEON gave a private audience to Lord RICHARD GROSVENOR, as the promoter of a proposed submarine tunnel between Calais and Dover. The *Moniteur* does not pretend to state what passed at this interview, but it believes that His Majesty considers the tunnel scheme to be beset by difficulties; while, on the other hand, he thinks highly of the bridge over the Channel projected by M. BOUTET. He even suggested, on seeing the model of the bridge, that the number of piles on which it is to be supported should be doubled; and this can be done, it is understood, without interfering with the navigation.

A dispatch from Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK to the British Consul at Shanghae, on the subject of the introduction of railways and telegraphs into China, has been published. Sir RUTHERFORD says that, notwithstanding the promises made by the Burlingame Mission to Europe and America, the Central Government at Pekin shows no desire for progress according to Western ideas and desires, but, on the contrary, will not yield to the introduction of any such projects except under pressure and coercion.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Irish Church Once More—Further Parliamentary Discussions—Rapid National Enlightenment—Dearth of Men—The Right to Marry One's Deceased Wife's Sister—American Claims in Chancery.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 24, 1869.

You will not be much interested with the discussions in Parliament on the amendments to the Irish Church bill. Mr. DISRAELI is laid up with that purgatory of prosperity, the gout. The opponents of the bill storm or fret; but most of them are now showing an eager desire to get as much as possible of the proceeds. Everybody must be taken care of, with compensations and life-pensions to organists, beadles, sextons, schoolmasters. If all the amendments could be carried, Disestablishment would cost more than it come to, and instead of a surplus to give to the blind, dumb and insane, the Government would have to provide money to pay the Church for disendowment.

While this matter is going on, both Houses are earnestly at work in measures of real social benefit. Most of them originate in the Lords. The Peers have read Mr. CARLYLE's last utterance; they accept the character he has given them, and wish to do the work set down for them. They mean to root out vice and crime, and to give new heart to industry by wise legislation. Habitual criminals are to be imprisoned, and, if possible, reformed. A new Royal Commission is to examine the effects of sanitary legislation on the towns of England. Parliament will make an earnest effort to save every year the lives of hundreds of thousands of people, who now die from preventable causes—bad air, bad water, want of cleanliness, the sale of unhealthy food and poisonous liquors, the spread of contagious diseases, the care, toil and struggle of life. The death-rate of London last week was twenty-six in 1,000. Thirty towns have a higher rate than this, running to thirty or thirty-five. In no case should it go above twenty. It might be reduced to fifteen. It is not only possible, but practicable, to give the conditions of health to whole populations, so that, except in rare cases, everybody would die of old age. People should no more die prematurely of disease than boilers should explode, guns burst, or locomotives run off the track. The English Government, never so enlightened as now, never with such a sense of the responsibilities of power, is determined to give to every town in England the purest air it can have, free from smoke and all nuisances, a constant supply of pure water, clean streets, drains, and dwellings, (as far as this can be compassed,) pure and wholesome food. The Government does not see its way yet to get inside of people's houses, and compel them to keep them cleaner and air their clothes and bedrooms. Houses are examined and condemned as unfit to be inhabited, or landlords are made to cleanse and whitewash. People are fined for neglecting to have their children vaccinated, and some resist and pay the fines or go to prison, because they believe, and on high medical authority, that vaccination is a cause as well as a preventive of disease.

On the whole, there is rapid enlightenment here, and real, substantial progress; and in both Houses of Parliament and in the educated classes throughout the country an earnest desire to promote the public welfare. And in many things the English people are willing to learn of their neighbors. They had prejudices once against everything American; now, London shops are full of American inventions. As you walk along you see American cooking-stoves, churns, sewing-machines, lawn-mowers, washing-machines—but what is the use of making a catalogue? I bought yesterday, on Holborn, cans of American peaches, sweet corn and tomatoes. By the way, here is a hint for some of the Gulf ports. I have eaten fresh ripe figs, put up in cans like the peaches, at Lisbon, so delicious that my mouth waters at the memory. Again—print this direction on the peach cans, and it will quadruple the sale—open the can, pour the juice into a saucepan, with its weight of good sugar, boil and pour over the peaches. You will have one of the most delicious confections in the world, with all the flavor and aroma of the peach fully developed. Yes, the English borrow from all the world in many matters. The cry once was, "No Popery—no wooden shoes." Now Popery is getting popular, and there is a shop window on Oxford-street full of wooden shoes, highly recommended as a luxury to keep the feet dry and warm in all weathers. The English need only to import a few American managers for their large hotels, a few railway managers from somewhere to reform carriages, refreshment rooms and luggage arrangements, and they would be as perfect as can be expected of our poor humanity.

I cannot agree with those morose censors of the times who pretend that they are growing from bad to worse. I agree with Mr. DISRAELI that people are more religious than they used to be in our young days, when GEORGE IV. was King. There is a growth of honest sentiment shown in the determination to put down electoral corruption. Once a Member of Parliament had only to walk to a Government bureau and pocket from $200 to $800 for his vote on an important division. Now the suspicion of direct bribery in Parliament is never hinted. If there is a seeming of deterioration in public morals and manners, it is rather the diminution of hypocrisy—the growth of honesty or frankness. The Lord Chamberlain has administered a gentle rebuke to the short skirts at the theatres, but the *Pall Mall Gazette* very properly told him that the censure was much more deserved at Belgravian balls and Her Majesty's drawing-rooms. If the portraits of the most virtuous and illustrious ladies are to be seen in the most fashionable shop-windows by the side of those who are neither, it is again the engaging frankness of the national disposition. In spite of these small matters, I am sure that the real movement of the nation is upward and onward—fast tending to a higher culture and a deeper and more earnest faith.

DEARTH OF MEN.

The *Daily News* complains of a famine of men, and particularly young men, marrying men, and dancing men in London society. Balls are crowded with women, beautiful, accomplished, rich, with a thousand charms, and hundreds of thousands of attractions; but the men are in an overwhelmed minority. The *News* thinks the wines and cookery are in fault. It is not that. Men cannot afford to marry, and so keep out of the way of temptation. When a man is trebly intoxicated with wine, beauty and dancing, he is almost sure to make a fool of himself, and a declaration of some sort more or less matrimonial, to some lady. He cannot possibly remember all the foolish things he said, and there is nothing to hinder a lady and all her relations holding him in the net in which he has got entangled.

AN IMPORTANT BILL.

This reminds me that by a vote of the House of Commons, Wednesday, 99 majority, a man may marry his deceased wife's sister. The bill, now agitated for years, passed the second reading. Mr. BRIGHT made an eloquent speech in its favor. He said the objections to it were entirely of a sentimental character, and of no weight or "ecclesiastical rubbish." There was no law of nature against such marriages, and there should be no law of England. But his crowning argument was, as it is in most cases, an appeal to the example of the United States. He said:

"I am told by great authority that this bill will abolish sisters-in-law. Now, there is no man in the world would be more sorry that sisters-in-law should be abolished than I should, because I know nobody who is more indebted to sisters-in-law than I am. In the United States—in the New-England States—and there is no more instructive moral society in the Christian world than in the New-England States—these marriages are not discouraged. They take place with ordinary frequency, and I never heard any one from those States say that sisters-in-law were abolished, and that they were not the same valuable, the same admirable, and the same loveable persons in the family that they are found to be in so many families in this country."

In vain did the Solicitor-General urge in reply, that the law as it had stood upon the statute book since 1835, had always been the ecclesiastical law of the country, as it had been for 1,500 years that of all Christendom, and that its repeal was now sought by a paid agitation, got up by a few rich men who had placed themselves and their children in an uncomfortable position. He also had decided objections to the abolition of sisters-in-law, and said:

"I assert that the great majority of the women of these islands are at present unconverted to the doctrines contained in this bill; I ask this House, is it a liberal or a generous thing to legislate on a question of marriage against the well-understood feelings of one of the sexes? But it is not only a woman's question, it is also a man's question; and I object to the bill because it will destroy one of the most blessed and delightful relations which can exist between man and woman, and because it narrows the circle of that affection into which passion cannot enter; which is about the best and noblest cultivator of the highest and the purest parts of our nature; and to which, I venture to say, any honorable gentleman who does justice to himself and speaks candidly, will say with my right honorable friend, that he owes more than he can express."

The strongest argument for the bill urged by Mr. BRIGHT and others was perhaps in favor of applying the principle of free trade, as some expressed it, or of freedom, to marriage, forbidding none which nature does not herself, forbid, which Mr. BRIGHT said was the marriage of blood relations—but the degree of consanguinity at which he would draw the line was not specified. There was a loud expression of horror when a member expressed the apprehension that they might be called upon to sanction a man's marriage with his mother-in-law—mothers-in-law being for some reason greatly dreaded in this country. There was no special demand for a revival of the Mosaic sanction to the mariage of a woman with her deceased husband's brother. The rule does not work both ways. However, if the bill is not stopped in the Lords, when it will have the Bench of Bishops against it, sisters-in-law will be, so far as this bill can affect that object, abolished.

AMERICAN CLAIMS IN CHANCERY.

Being in the neighborhood of Lincoln's Inn on Wednesday, I visited Vice Chancellor JAMES' Court to hear the argument in one of the Chancery cases of the United States against certain persons said to have property of the late so-called, pretended, disestablished and disendowed Confederate Government. The United States has engaged, as its advocate, Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, the first lawyer in England, and a man whose character gives great weight to his advocacy of any cause. Mr. BENJAMIN, late so-called Secretary, &c., &c., manages the defence, and had pitted against Sir ROUNDELL a sharp, clever English barrister, Mr. KAY, Q. C. I went chiefly to see, and in hopes to hear Mr. BENJAMIN. He looks as if whoever else might suffer in this case, or any case, he would not. He is fat and happy. His intensely black eyes moved about with a keen, restless activity, glittering everywhere. Smiles of cunning satisfaction played over his face, which has the eager, vivacious expression of a well-to-do bird of prey. It is a very Jewish face, not of the highest type—his associate counsel was of a more refined intellectuality; but he is active, ready, vivacious, equal to any amount of work; a pleasant man for a friend, and, I should judge, not an all a pleasant man to have for an enemy. Of course the Court will take time—chancery generally does—but I got an idea that the bill had been so carefully drawn that it may defeat itself by the rule that a petitioner cannot get what he does not claim. The Vice-Chancellor, at the end of Sir ROUNDELL's plea, asked him if he would consent to an account rendered in the case. He declined to view his respected client, the United States, because it might appear that the late pretended and so forth Confederate Government was really indebted to Mr. MCRAE, and in that case the United States would have to pay the pretended Confederacy's so-called indebtedness, which would be, as was shown by Mr. KAY, an unconstitutional proceeding. But, in that case, how is Mr. Barrister BENJAMIN to get his costs? I could not see that he showed any want of assurance on that point or any other. I had the pleasure of welcoming the Stars and Stripes to the British Court of Chancery some years ago. I promised them a long and costly time of it. I am told that the expenses already incurred have not only absorbed all the receipts of the consulates, but that heavy drafts have been made upon the treasury. I am friendly to the Stars and Stripes—long may they wave—but it will be expensive wearing, if they will waive further proceedings in Chancery. MONADNOCK.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Further Comments upon the Spirit of the American People—What can be Expected from Great Britain.

From the London Times, April 28.

*** The truth appears to be that the public discussion of the *Alabama* claims and the many speeches that have been made on the subject have roused an interest in the international questions relating to the war; and as that too zealous orator, Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, has irritated his countrymen, so the tone of popular opinion in America is rather against settling any dispute too easily. If we may interpret the American sentiment, *it is rather a general dislike of the late Administration, of the men it employed and of the means it used, which comes to renew the irritability which existed during the war.* But from such a feeling to the arrogant claims and the hostile acts which some Americans forebode is a long way. We have in Europe sufficient experience of the exaggerated importance which is attributed to the differences of Governments, and we have no reason to believe that, whatever may be the temper of a part of the populace, any Government would seriously make unreasonable and offensive demands on our own. It is said that Mr. MOTLEY is likely to be the exponent of the latest American ideas on the subject of the *Alabama* and the war generally. England is to make due acknowledgments and apologies for her recognition of the Confederates as belligerents. The late treaty having been rejected, Mr. MOTLEY is, as some express it, to present certain "demands;" according to others, he is to propose new negotiations; but in either case the settlement is to be accompanied by an acknowledgment that this country, in recognizing the South as belligerent, committed an unjustifiable act. We have, of course, no wish to enter upon a discussion of the question until the overtures of the new American Minister are actually made. We shall then be able to judge of their purport, and determine on what grounds the late treaty was held by the American Senate to be insufficient. But it is worth while to call to mind beforehand the present position of the two Governments. This country, having received from the American Government repeated intimations that American citizens had been injured owing to England's default during the late war, entered into negotiations with Washington, and included, within the scope of the inquiry every question which had been in dispute for a number of years. The history of the negotiation is sufficiently well known to enable us to affirm that *in every respect the conduct of our Government was just and conciliatory.* Mr. SEWARD, who had been Secretary of State under President LINCOLN, and who understood minutely the questions at issue as well as the political history of the war, was satisfied, and accepted the treaty as final. And, indeed, it would have been strange if he had not. The treaty was his own work and that of his Envoy, who, *with all his courteous speeches, was as keen a diplomatist as any country could desire.* The upshot was that the Americans obtained a treaty which a good many English people thought to involve excessive concessions on our part. We consented to refer very important matters to arbitration, and the wording of the treaty was such that it was difficult to say how far these matters extended. Indeed, it may have proved that, on a rigid construction of the agreement, *we had yielded a good deal more than the negotiators on our part had intended.* However, we are only concerned with these abortive stipulations so far as they show that this country has actually agreed to terms extremely liberal, and perfectly satisfactory to an American Government. *With the popularity or unpopularity of that Government among its own citizens we have nothing to do.* President JOHNSON and Mr. SEWARD and Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON were the duly appointed representatives of the people of the United States, and with them we negotiated. It is evident that if the Americans choose to disown their own Government, and disallow its deliberate and solemn acts, *it is incumbent on them to show good cause for reopening the discussion.* They are bound to make it appear that their former Government was so mistaken or incapable that the terms it agreed on were wholly insufficient for the purposes of justice. It will be interesting to learn in what respects Mr. MOTLEY considers the late stipulations to have been unsatisfactory. If we are invited to discuss the question of England's right to recognize the Southerners as belligerents, it will be for Her Majesty's Government to decide whether, after all that has been said and written on the subject, it is worth while to revive that controversy. There are limits beyond which national courtesy cannot pass, and when we are asked to acknowledge that *an ordinary act of national sovereignty, necessary for the due security of our own commerce, was an offence against the Americans to be expiated by apologies or payments, there cannot be much use in discussion.*

At all events, the position of this country is satisfactorily defined. We have simply to await the overtures, if any, which Mr. MOTLEY is instructed to make, and to consider the proofs he may adduce that the rejected treaty would have necessarily furnished an insufficient settlement. If his arguments be so cogent as to justify the rejection of a treaty, the fruit of a long and laborious negotiation, in which almost every proposal of his own Government was acceded to by ours, *then, and only then, we may fairly enter into a new inquiry.*

OCEAN POSTAGE.

Penny Rates Between England and America—Late International Dispatches on the Subject.

The following return to an address of the House of Commons for "copy of an official letter from the Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of a penny postage to and from the United States of America, and the dispatch from the American Government to him on the same subject, and dated on or about the 29th January last, annexed to the said letter," was issued in London on April 27:

MR. REVERDY JOHNSON TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

(Received April 12.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, April 12, 1869.

MY LORD: Your Lordship will no doubt remember that soon after I received a dispatch from my Government on the subject of a cheaper oceanic letter postage between our two countries, I brought it to the attention of your Lordship as the best means of promoting the object. As the matter is now being considered by Parliament, I deem it my duty to place a copy of the dispatch in your Lordship's hands, that you may be able, should it be called for, to communicate it to Parliament. That an increase in the letter correspondence between our countrymen, certain to be the result of a lower rate of postage than is now charged, will not only promote trade, but cultivate a mutual friendly feeling, there can be no doubt. And as such results would enure to the benefit of both nations by greatly promoting their power, prosperity and happiness, I trust that the measure favored by my Government will receive the sanction of yours.

Renewing, &c.,

(Signed,) REVERDY JOHNSON.

(Inclosure.)

MR. SEWARD TO MR. REVERDY JOHNSON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1869.

SIR: Having submitted to Hon. ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, the Postmaster-General of the United States, your dispatch of the 2d ultimo, inclosing a communication addressed to you by the Hon. Messrs. TOWERS, BAZLEY, HADFIELD, DALGLISH, and many other distinguished members of the Parliament of Great Britain, recommending the adoption of a penny ocean postage, I have now to state in reply that the General Postal Department of the United States has always favored the establishment of cheap rates of letter postage between this country and Great Britain and Ireland. The Postmaster-General is gratified that this reform is advocated by statesmen so well qualified to appreciate its importance, and trusts that they may be successful in inducing the General Post Department at London to consent to a further reduction of the rate of international letter postage to the lowest practicable standard. In negotiating the present convention, it was proposed and urged by our Postal Department to reduce the existing rate of international postage, when Her Majesty's authorities declined to make any reduction, but engaged to take the subject under consideration at the expiration of twelve months from the date at which the convention took effect. You are at liberty to make such use of this statement of the views of your Government as may in your judgment be judicious and proper. I have, &c.

(Signed,) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Boston Yacht Club—Arrangements for the Season.

From the Boston Journal, May 8.

The Boston Yacht Club opens the season with increased numbers and with promises of increased pleasure. There is but one steam yacht belonging to the Club, and that is the *Annie Moles*, owned by SAMUEL SHOVE, of Pawtucket, R. I. The schooners, their owners, and their dimensions are as follows:

Name.	Owners.	Lt. over all. Ft.	In.	Breadth. Ft.	In.	Draft. Ft.	In.
Curlew	George Baird	48		13		3	6
Electra	J. H. Sears	38	8	16		4	9
Elbe	A. Freeman	39	11	13	2	6	
Glimpse	Geo. W. Brown	56		—		—	
Juniata	T. Manning, Geo. O. Sears	78	11	18		6	
Madcap	H. B. Jackson	45		12		5	
Minnie	T. Manning, Geo. O. Sears	52	2	15		6	9
Nettie	D. H. Follett	77	7	22	6	8	
Sadie	G. H. Bates	50	7	15	8	4	6
Sprite	S. D. Nickerson	—		—		—	

The sloops of the squadron are as follows:

Name.	Owner.	Lt. over all. Ft.	In.	Breadth. Ft.	In.	Draft. Ft.	In.
Clitheroe	Benj. Dean	27	8	10	8	2	10
Clytie	J. B. Herreshoff	38	6	12	10	4	
Columbia	A. & C. E. Russ	39	6	13	5	5	4
Ella	J. Greer	21	9	9		4	4
Fanchon	D. S. Stone	27	6	11	6	2	6
Fannie	Benj. F. Gibbs	25	4	10		3	
Irene	Bernard Jenney	28	11	—		—	
Mist	J. H. Pitman	32	7	11		4	6
Pilgrim	Aug. Lothrop	42		14		3	6
Scud	C. E. Folsom	32		11	6	3	8
Tartar	H. C. Miles	29	9	12		1	6
Violet	Eben Denton	25	11	12	4	4	
Elaine	G. B. Durfee	53		17	8	4	4

The annual review of the squadron will probably be delayed until the 1st or 2d of July, and on the 5th the fleet will compete in the regatta under the auspices of the City of Boston. The regatta for prizes offered by the Club will come a few weeks later, and will be followed by the annual cruise along the coast, in which it is expected nearly all the yachts will participate.

The following are the officers of the Club for the present year: Commodore, Thomas Manning; Vice-Commodore, Eben Denton; Secretary, Thomas Dean; Treasurer, Augustus Russ; Measurer, D. J. Lawlor; Trustees, Benjamin Dean, Arthur Cheney and S. D. Nickerson; Regatta Committee, Thomas Manning, D. S. Stone, Augustus Lothrop and H. B. Jackson.

Several new boats have been added to the fleet of the South Boston Yacht Club since last season, and the list of yachts is as follows: Commodore's boat, the Mercury; Vice-Commodore's, Starlight. The Clara is the Captain's boat; Kelpie, A. Meredith; John Quincy Adams, C. D. Macomber; Janet, J. Lutted; Phantom, M. J. Riley; Sagamore, Wm. Reed; Pile, W. Kilner; Acorn, Peter McKenna; Carrier Dove, T. Barker; Carrie, F. F. Bibber; Ariel, J. M. Downing; Ella, Charles Greer; Una, ——, Dorchester.

Among the additions which are not given above is the *Banshee*, owned by THOMAS JOHNSON.

The Club now numbers eighty-five members, and is officered as follows: Commodore, John Greer; Vice Commodore, Fred. S. Wright; Recording Secretary, H. Draper; Permanent Secretary, Henry Faxon, Jr.; Treasurer, E. J. Molloy; Captain of the Fleet, E. W. Hawes; Trustees, E. W. Hawes, Timothy Barker, L. G. Pierce.

It is the intention of the Club to hoist the Commodore's pennant about the 1st of June, and arrangements are being made to take a cruise along the eastern shore during the Summer, calling at Portland and other places.

CUBA.

Protest Against the Departure of Fillibustering Expeditions.

Interference Demanded by the Spanish Consul.

Sailing of Additional Reinforcements Yesterday.

Señor SATRUSTEYUI, the Spanish Consul in this City, had an important and significant consultation with General BARLOW, the United States Marshal, at his office yesterday afternoon, in relation to the hostile manifestations being made here by Cubans and others against Spanish authority. He visited there about 1 o'clock, and intimated to Deputy-Marshal THOMPSON his desire to see General BARLOW, who was absent. Being informed of the fact, he announced himself and the object of his calling, and a special messenger was subsequently dispatched to find the Marshal. The latter appeared soon after and immediately closeted himself with the Consular representative in his private room. Their interview was of lengthy duration, the purport of which was that the Consul had received reliable intelligence that a steamer and several small sailing vessels were being fitted out at this port to carry aid to the insurgent Cubans, and that they intended to go to sea with troops and arms on board. The Consul alluded to the various recruiting depots on Broadway for enlisting volunteers for Cuba, mentioning their precise locality, and said that they had been watched by his detective agents for some time past. He furnished him with a list of the recruiting stations, and desired him to put a stop to them. After referring to confidential dispatches received by him from the Spanish Minister at Washington, signifying the official opposition of Secretary FISH to the departure of any war expeditions from this port, the Consul politely demanded the Marshal to interfere with and stop the sailing of an expedition which is now being projected, and which is expected to leave in a few days. General BARLOW subsequently made the communication that he had been instructed by Secretary FISH to use every precaution toward preventing any possible breach of the neutrality laws in relation to Cuba. At the conclusion of the conference Señor SATRUSTEYUI went away, apparently highly satisfied with the result. It is surmised that he has knowledge of and comprehends all the plans and movements of the Cuban sympathizers in this City, despite their stratagems and the secrecy they have maintained.

No new developments were obtained yesterday at the headquarters of the Cuban Junta, in the St. Julien Hotel, nor could any additional be ascertained about the new regiment being raised, excepting that it embraced a number of American officers and soldiers who served in the late war. The bounty offered is supposed to be $500 in case the revolution is successful, besides the sum of $20 in gold as monthly pay. The inducements are regarded as sufficient to raise an entire division without the slightest trouble. Large numbers of unemployed men and adventurers have expressed a willingness to take part in the struggle since the excitement commenced here, the tender of martial services to the Junta having been exceedingly numerous. The statement of Captain HAZARD, of the tug-boat *Philip*, concerning the sale of Government arms and ammunition to the expedition which left the Bay on Tuesday last, has been corroborated by the Ordnance Sergeant at Governor's Island, who delivered the war material to a tug-boat which conveyed them to the Cuban vessel. It is necessary to say, however, that the arms and ammunition were not in use, and were ordered to be sold in accordance with orders from Washington, and that the military officers were not aware that they were intended for Cuba. The steamer *Quaker City*, which is now fitting out at the foot of Twelfth-street, East River, was yesterday the object of suspicious scrutiny, it being understood that she was designed for a war vessel to sail under the Cuban flag. There is certainly visible indications of her having undergone recent alterations, but that she is to become a privateer her officers strenuously deny. She is very closely watched, and it will be hazardous to attempt to take her to sea under false colors.

Early yesterday afternoon an entirely new sensation was created by the embarkation of nearly 200 Cubans on board the German steamer *Bremen*, at her dock at Hoboken. It was noticed that their only baggage consisted of a tin plate and cup. They proceeded to the vessel in small parties by the Christopher-street Ferry. The general impression prevailed that they would be transferred from the *Bremen* to some vessel outside the harbor, to be conveyed to their real place of destination, which is conjectured to be Cuba.

Neutrality Order Issued from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 8.

Mr. ROBERTS, the Spanish Minister, informs the Secretary of State that the steamer *Quaker City* is about to sail from New-York for Cuba, with munitions of war for the rebels. The Secretary of State has requested the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an order which will prevent any violation of the Neutrality law of 1812, which will be accordingly issued.

ST. DOMINGO.

Annexation to the United States Desired by All Parties—Hostilities Suspended Against the Dominicans.

The latest intelligence by mail from St. Domingo is to April 18. The people, of all parties, occupations and creeds, are anxious for the annexation of the island to the United States at an early period. The country is very quiet. The crops are abundant, particularly tobacco. Reliable parties, who have just arrived from the island, state that the people are orderly and inoffensive, and that the natives consider annexation the greatest blessing which could occur.

It is also stated that no hostile expeditions against the Dominican Government have been heard of at the capital, and that the people are in complete harmony with the administration of President BAEZ, who is considered by the majority of them to be the wisest and most moderate ruler who has been at the head of the Government for many years past.

Arrest of Two Suspicious Characters—A Complete Set of Burglars' Tools Captured.

On Thursday last two suspicious-looking men called at Page's Hotel, at the corner of West and Spring streets, where they registered their names as GEO. ELLIS and EDWARD HALEY. They did not remain long, however, although they left behind them, duly checked, a common leather valise. As the article was a very poor one, the hotel proprietor became suspicious and informed Captain DICKSON, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct. This led to Roundsman USHER and Officer SMITH being ordered to look into the matter; so they maintained a strict watch until a late hour last evening, when they were rewarded by seeing HALEY and ELLIS call and receive the mysterious valise, when the fellows were taken into custody. On examination the valise was found to contain the following articles: Four flat files, two canisters of gunpowder, one dark lantern, two large chisels, two large wrenches, a set of bits, a large brace, five large augurs and three small ones, a complicated saw-drill, twelve skeleton keys, a set of drills, two bundles of twine, and a set of screws and bolts. ELLIS is 27 years of age, and was found in possession of $200 in gold coin, and two passage tickets for Aspinwall. HALEY is 18 years of age. It is supposed that they purposed visiting the Pacific Coast on a professional tour. The prisoners will be arraigned before Justice LEDWITH to-day, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

ETHEL IN FAIRYLAND.

When Ethel awoke in Fairyland
There was much she could not understand;
Why was the sky such a marvelous blue,
And the grass never damp to the thinnest shoe!
Why in the world did the roses sing,
And the lilies flirt (such a curious thing!)
And the peach-trees walk about, and say,
"My dear, would you like some fruit to-day?"
Why did tomtit and yellow-hammer
Talk such beautiful English grammar!
Instead of wheat, there were growing crops
Of cocoa-nut paste and chocolate-drops;
While the doves which at home could only coo
(Such a monotonous thing to do!)
Came to her murmuring, "O, so nice!
Dear little girl, have some strawberry-ice."

To King Oberon's palace soon came she:
O, what a dainty king was he!
Not a bit like Harry the Eighth, although
Fond of the girls, as all men know.
He sat on a chair of oak most antiquate,
And drank from a goblet of quite gigantic weight
(Two grains at least) a wine whose sparkle
Would give youth to a party patriarchal,
Crush all Champagne in a single tumbler,
Yet the draughts were flatter far and humbler.

Suddenly Puck, with a quaint red cap astray
On a quainter head, popped through the tapestry:
"My liege," he cried, "I'm sorry to say
Her fairy Majesty comes this way;
And as, according to Titania,
You suffer from erotomania—
'Tis a very long word, but the ladies speak
In these learned days such heaps of Greek!—
A safer thing it would probably be
If this little lady came with me."

Ethel thought herself in luck
To have for a comrade frolicsome Puck;
He sang as he went, this merry old elf,
And talked to the child, and grinned to himself;
As harmless a joker, as quaint a deceiver,
As when he made fun of Bottom the weaver,
Which was, if Bunsen and Lepsius know,
At least three thousand years ago.

"Would you like to see our dogs, my pet?"
There surely was never a little girl yet,
Since girls were found in violet-beds,
That did not love such quadrupeds;
And the dogs, the dogs of the fairy nation—
Who could resist such a rare temptation!
The favorite breed, you'll understand,
In the fairy realm is the Oldfoundland.

"We fairies," quoth Puck, "have a doggy mood in us;"
And, O, the dogs were multitudinous!
There were mighty mastiffs, strong and stately,
Pets that had come from Lilliput lately,
Dogs that waddled like fat old fogies,
Dogs so black that they looked like bogies,
Greyhound, otterhound, foxhound, beagle,
And biggest of all that dog most regal,
Who reigns in the sky when heat's a rager,
And is known by the name of Canis Major:
But what to the child seemed quaint and queer,
Not a dog of them all had a single ear.

"O, what a shame!" cried the little one;
"All their beautiful ears are gone.
How wicked you fairies were to crop them!"
Quoth Puck, "If the fairies did, I'd whop them.
But the wicked deed, I tell you true,
Is done by little girls like you:
Into books that teach you how to spell,
Don't you put lots of dogs'-ears? Well,
If you lazily waste so many,
How can our fairy dogs have any?"

Poor little Ethel looked very much vext;
So Puck, to cheer her, took her next
To a wide soft hollow of emerald down
Overlooking the fairy town—
The fairy town with its crystal towers
And its tiny palaces buried in bowers,
And its fountains flashing with iced Moselle,
And the fairy belle and the fairy swell
In their Rotten Row and their small Pall Mall,
Wasting their morning uncommonly well.

Suddenly tinkled musically
A shepherd's pipe through the grassy valley,
And Ethel saw come over the steep
A mighty multitude of sheep.
White in the sun their fleeces gleamed,
As down the velvet slope they streamed,
As forth in ordered lines they fare,
Drawn by that blithe pipe's marvelous air.
The giant ram that led the track
Was Aries, out of the Zodiac;
Myriads on myriads came behind,
But, bless my heart! they were all of them blind.

"Now, why is this? Your sheep can't see!"
Little Ethel exclaimed; "you daren't blame me."
Said Puck, with a laugh, "'Tis a very great pity;
But boys will be naughty, and girls will be pretty.
You will have bright eyes and bunches of curls,
And the boys will be throwing sheep's eyes at the girls;
The girls, I regret to say, don't care a button—
They encourage the boys, and don't think of the mutton.
Sheep's eyes flung at you may be pleasant, no doubt;
But why should our Fairyland sheep go without?"

—*Tinsley's Magazine for May.*

THE STORY OF MARY SHEA.

From "Realities of Irish Life."

Incidents of a touching and sometimes of an almost romantic character came frequently before me, in my official character, during the course of those trying years. One of these I particularly remember, and, as I had an opportunity of tracing out the tale from the commencement to the end, I will give it a separate chapter.

I have gone through much laborious work during my life, but I never went through any which pressed so hard upon my powers of endurance as the arrangements for the emigration at Kenmare. The tide of emigrants was so enormous, each pressing his individual claim, and terrified lest all the money should be exhausted before his or her name could be entered upon the emigration list, that I was compelled to station several stout men at the door of my office to keep the place clear, or the pressure of the crowd outside would absolutely have burst it in. These strong though kind-hearted porters prevented unnecessary crushing, and, having selected those from among the applicants who seemed, from their appearance, least able to wait, they let them in, one by one, to me. I carefully investigated the case of each; and, having granted or declined the application, as the merits of the case deserved, (and at that time I refused very few,) they were passed on, their names having been entered for America. The joy depicted on the countenances of those who came out, and to whom immediate emigration was promised, contrasted with the anxiety of those who were still awaiting the decision of their fate at the entrance door, was one of the most striking incidents of the scene.

I frequently passed eight hours a day at this most disagreeable and laborious work. From the very nature of the case, none came before me except those upon whom want in its severest form had fallen. A similar state of things when these creatures were pressing for admission to the workhouse, had brought many a Poor-law guardian, Government official, and many a kind-hearted Irish lady and gentleman to their graves, by violent typhus seizing them in the midst of their anxious duties.

One rule I felt compelled to make, namely, that I would speak to no applicants during the short intervals of my release from business. There was a constant but natural endeavor on the part of the peasantry to waylay me, as it were, in the private grounds of Lansdowne Lodge, thinking they might thus obtain greater time and a more quiet opportunity to state their several claims, and press their title to a share of Lord Lansdowne's bounty in the free emigration which was going forward. So difficult did I find it to prevent this constant invasion of my very few hours of privacy,—hours which were almost as essential to my health as breathing to my existence,—that I found it necessary to place guards around the premises; and, as the grounds were then wholly uninclosed, and consisted chiefly of wood and underwood, through which shady walks had been cut, I found myself frequently face to face with an applicant for emigration, notwithstanding all the vigilance of my patrols.

I was walking one evening in those private pleasure-grounds, after a day of heavy labor in the office, when I thought I perceived a pair of bright eyes watching me through the leaves of some holly bushes with which the wood abounds. I stopped immediately and asked who was there.

"Oh, indeed, your honor, it's only me; and I know it's against the rules of the office to come here. But shure wasn't I waiting at the office door all day, and they wouldn't let me in, because they said I was well able to hold out still, and wasn't nigh so weak as many of the creatures that was there. And that was true enough; but then they didn't know that I had ten long miles to go home before night; and so, as some said your honor was a good man, though some said not, I thought I would just chance it for once, and maybe your honor would find time to speak to a poor desolate orphan like me, even though it is against the rules."

"The desolate orphan," who now came forward and exhibited not merely her bright eyes but her full form to my view, was somewhat singular in her appearance. She had but little of the original Celt in her features. Her beauty was purely Spanish, of which I have seen many perfect specimens in Tuosist and around Kenmare: large soft eyes, with beautiful dark downy eyelashes, the mouth well formed, and cheek of classic mould; while the figure, perfect in its symmetry, is erect and active, and exhibits a lightness of step and grace of motion which can rarely be attained but by constant practice in walking over the mountains. The form which now stood before me was a beautiful specimen of this perfect Spanish type. She was clean and neat in her person, though her clothes were of the coarsest kind. Her gown, made of the light gray flannel or friese, manufactured in the mountains where she lived, was crossed upon her bosom and extended up to her neck. Her hair, as black as jet, was neatly parted on her forehead, and hung in careless folds down her back. She had neither shoes nor stockings, and her dress did not come down to within seven or eight inches of her feet. She wore no shawl, which is common in the district about her neck. She held her head as erect as a startled fawn. Her hands were clasped in an attitude of wild supplication, and the symmetry of her form was enhanced by the unusual addition of a leather strap buckled around her waist, which, though neither new nor ornamental in itself, had the effect of showing off her naturally beautiful figure to the best advantage.

The moment she appeared from behind the holly bush, she commenced her oration; and, talking with a volubility and amount of action which it would be impossible to describe, her features became animated, and the blood mounted to her cheeks. In truth, I have rarely seen so beautiful and so natural a girl. I think she knew she was a beauty, and had "chanced" a little of the success of her visit upon that score, as well as well as upon my "goodness;" but there was no vanity or coquetry in her manner—she was perfectly natural and simple, and, as regards beauty, so intelligent a girl as she was could not possibly look at her reflection in one of her own dark mountain lakes and not see that she was different from her neighbors.

She had watched my countenance with the quickness of an Irish peasant during the whole time she was speaking; and, in fact, I felt sure she had prolonged her statement for that purpose, in order to form an estimate of her success, or vary her line of advance according as circumstances revealed themselves. I saw this perfectly at the time; but my interest in her vivacious courage was so great, and my admiration of her beauty so impossible to conceal, that she saw in a moment, though I had not yet spoken a word, that she had won her point.

"Ah! well I know your honor had a good and kind heart within you," said she, coming forward with graceful animation, and under cover of her well-turned flattery. "And now, maybe, I'd never have another opportunity, and oh! just listen to me till I tell you what I have to say, for mine is a sore, sore sorrow."

In a moment her whole countenance,—almost her form, had changed. Her courage—some of which she had evidently derived from her beauty, seemed to have departed. Tears filled her eyes as she looked down upon the ground, and even her form seemed to lose many inches of its height. I could scarcely have thought that the same human being was before me, as she now stood about to tell her tale of sorrow.

"What is your name?" I asked, "and where do you live?"

"Mary Shea is my name," said she, "that is, my maiden name, and indeed for that matter I am not married yet."

"Married!" I exclaimed, "why you are scarcely seventeen years of age."

"True for you," replied she, "you guessed it very nigh, as I'll only be seventeen next Shrovetide."

"And what is your case? what do you want me to do?"

"I'll tell your Honor that," replied she, resuming in a moment a portion of her previous animation. "What I want your Honor to do is, to put down Eugene's name in the books as tenant for the little place I have up in the mountain."

"And who is Eugene? and how came you to have a little place of your own, and you so young as you are?"

"I'll tell your Honor all about it," she replied; "the way of it all was this;" and again in a moment her countenance changed, her eyelids drooped, her form seemed to lose its height, and with a little hesitation as to where she should begin, she commenced her tale of woe.

"The way of it all was this: Your Honor was not here in the 'hungry year,'" (a term frequently used among the peasantry to describe the famine,) "but them was terrible times. I was only a little slip of a girl then—and sure for that matter I'm not much more this minute. But my father had a little place up in the mountains, the same as what I was now talking about. Well, you see, he was an ould man, and my mother was sickly, and they had no other child but me, and the place was very small, and when the potatoes blackened, sure they had no one but God to look to. 'Father,' says I, 'I fear ye'll die, and mother too, if ye don't get something to ate.' 'True for ye, child,' says father, 'but where are we to get it?' The great God has rotted the potatoes in the ground, and what other support had we all; and sure the neighbors are as bad off as we are.' Mother said nothing; she looked at father and me; she kissed me once or twice, as if to wish me good-by, and when I got up in the morning, I found her sitting in her clothes beside the fire, quite dead and stiff—not a month after the potatoes had blackened."

Well, ye see we lived far up in the mountains, and no meal or anything could be got there, except what I brought there myself,—and it was ten long miles from Kenmare. 'But still,' says I, 'I won't let father die if I can help it?' So we had a few hives of honey which the gentlemen liked, because the bees made it all on the heather; and I used to slip over to Kenmare, now and then, with a hive, and bring back a little meal to father,—we had no cow, as the place was too small to rear one. And I won't tell your Honor a lie when I say that sorra ha'porth we had to live on, except just the few hives of honey; and I knew when they were out, and I had no money to buy meal, we might just lie down and die. However, I said nothing to father about this, for I was only a slip of a girl; but I thought it for all that.

"Well, sure enough, after a time the honey was all sold, and I smothered the last bee I had,—though in troth I was sorry to do so, as I had reared them all myself, and I think they knew me, as they never once stung me, though I used to sit close to the hive watching them. However, I knew well it was better for them to die than father, so I had to smother them; and I went down to Kenmare with a sorrowful heart, and got life for the hive. Well, with that I fed father and myself for another weary month; and when the meal was out, father says to me,—'Mary, dear, it's no use striving any longer against the hunger. I can't stand it. I'm weak and faint, and not able to go out to the public works, and I might as well die in the house as on the roads; and now mind, Mary dear, when I die, bury me beside your mother in the garden, and don't be making any noise about it,—calling a wake or a funeral, for all has enough to do these hard times for themselves.' 'Oh, father dear, don't talk that way,' says I, 'I'll just go out and see if I can't get something that will keep the life in ye yet.' So father said nothing, but just lay down on the bed as if to wait till I came home. Well, I had some strength and spirit in me yet. And as Eugene and I had known each other since we were little children, I thought I would just go to him and see if he could help me. But when I went to his house he was far away on the public works. So I had no more heart or strength to go any further, and I had enough to do to get home. But oh! sorrow came heavy on me then; for when I called on father as I came in to ask him if God had sent him any food, he did not answer; and when I came to his bed, and put my hand upon his forehead, I found that he was dead and cold, and I was left alone in the world."

Here the poor girl's voice failed; and, commencing to weep bitterly, she turned her head away. I found the tears rising in my own eyes too, but endeavoring to turn her thoughts from this sad scene, I said:

"You have mentioned Eugene once or twice—who is Eugene?" She dried her eyes in a moment, and, resuming the natural vivacity of her manner, she called aloud to some one who was evidently near at hand:

"Eugene! where are you, Eugene! I wouldn't wonder if he was here this minute!"[*]

And, truly enough, he was; for, slowly emerging from the same holly bush where I had observed the young damsel's eyes in the first instance, came a tall, good-looking youth, clean and fair, with a cheek as smooth and free from beard as a woman's. He was about 19 or 20 years of age, and as bashful as a youth detected under such circumstances—though she had evidently hid him there herself—could be.

"Don't be afeared, Eugene," cried the damsel—"don't be afeared. The gentleman isn't angry. Come and spake to him this minute—he is shy, your honor," said she, turning to me in a conciliatory voice, as if excusing and patronizing her lover, over whom she evidently considered she had a great advantage in facility of speech and general knowledge of the world—"he is shy, and doesn't know how to spake to a gentleman; and I hope you'll excuse him; but he is a good, kind boy for all that, and well able to become a tenant for the little place, if you will only put his name in the book."

"Well, but," I urged, "if I put his name down in the book, he will be the tenant and not you; and how would that answer your purpose?"

"Oh, sure, your Honor, it would be all the same; we would get married at once, and we would have the little place between us, as I feel lonesome in it all by myself."

"How large is this little place?" inquired I.

"Well, for that matter, it is big enough," she replied; "but indeed it is not good for much, as it's able to feed nothing but the bees. And, troth, I don't know where they find anything to gather except in Autumn, when the blossom comes upon the heather."

"What is the value of the place?" asked I.

"Well, indeed, it is not much. The late agent said it was good value, little cabin and all, for 7s. 6d. a year, and the rent was never raised since, and we made a few perches of potato-garden near the house."

"And so you and Eugene really want to marry and set up house upon a place only worth 7s. 6d. a year, cabin, mountain land, garden and all?"

"Well, indeed, your honor, I don't see what better we could do. You see Eugene and I have known each other a long time now, and all the neighbors knows we loves each other very much—and why wouldn't I love him, poor boy, when it was himself that saved my life."

"How did he save your life?" I asked.

"Well, you see, I was telling you all about it," she resumed, "when you asked for Eugene, and I had to present him to your honor. But shure enough, it was Eugene, and no one else, that saved my life, that night I was telling you of when father died. I found him cold and stiff in the bed when I came home; and I had nothing in the house myself—no meal, nor bread, nor potatoes, nor a ha'porth; so I just sat down on the bedside near him, and—God forgive me!—I prayed that He would take me too; for I was helpless and sorrowful, and weak and down-hearted, with the hunger. And then I began to cry; and I thought of mother, how she had died, and how father was dead, and no one to bury him. 'And,' thinks I, 'if I die too, the cabin will make a decent little grave over us all, and no one will know anything about it?' So I was crying on, thinking of all these things, and wondering how it all came about, when I heard a footstep at the door, and I guessed at once it was Eugene's. So he never said a word to me at first, but he sat himself down beside me. And after a little, he says, 'What is it, Mary dear?' 'Oh, Eugene,' says I, 'mother is dead, and now father is dead; there he is before you, and I'm going to die too, for I'm broken-hearted, and have nothing to eat.' 'Eat this,' said Eugene, and he pulled an elegant loaf out of his pocket,—'I guessed ye came up to look for me to-day; and when I came home from the works and mother gave me my supper, I just put it in my pocket as I wasn't hungry myself, and came off with it to you. So eat it, Mary dear; for I couldn't eat it if a basket-full of bread was before me.' Well, I knew the poor boy had stinted himself to give it to me; but I was well nigh gone, so I just gave him a loving look, and says I, 'Eugene, dear, I know well how it is; but I'll eat it for all that for your sake, and for fear I'd die before your face.' And so I did; 'And now, Mary,' says he, 'come home with me, and mother will take care of you for a bit; and in the morning I'll come out myself and bury father for you.' And so he did, the brave boy that he is, shy as he looks before your honor now. And we dug the grave between us, and put father into it, just as he was, for we had no coffin; where would we get one that year? and we laid him beside mother. And when the great day comes, sure they'll both rise together as well as if they were in a coffin of gold!"

Again she began to weep; but it was of short continuance this time.

"And now, won't you put Eugene's name in the book? and we'll go live there again, for it's hard to keep him away, and he is always pressing me to go with him to the priest. And we have put a new coat of thatch upon the little cabin, and may be God would be good to us, and the bees would thrive, and the hungry year may never come on us again."

It was hard to resist such an appeal,—especially when so easy an act would make a young and attached couple happy. But when I reflected upon the prospects in life upon which they were about to marry,—nothing but a few acres of worthless heather, the cabin and all the land attached worth only 7s. 6d. a year, and fit for nothing but to feed bees,—I felt that in granting her request, I was only perpetuating the very system which had killed her father and mother; and, if extended now again, could not possibly lead to anything but the utmost want and misery. To think of this noble youth and innocent and lovely maiden,—such a handsome, loving couple as they were,—squatting on this miserable plot of irreclaimable mountain side! I could not bear to think of it, so I resolved, if I could, to save them from so unworthy a fate.

"Well, Mary, I have heard all you have to say, and I would gladly do anything in my power to serve you and Eugene," but I cannot bear the thought of a handsome girl like you, and a fine, manly boy like him, settling down for life on this miserable patch on the side of a barren mountain. I am thinking it would be far better to try your fortune in America together, and go out like the other emigrants, so many of whom were pressing to get their names down to-day."

Mary was silent for a little. At last she said—

"Well, your honor, I often thought it would be better—shure enough—to try our fortune in America, than to marry and settle on that small patch of barren land where my little place is; but I couldn't bear to think of going out on charity as a pauper. I never yet got poor relief from the work-house; and I wouldn't wish to go to America with the likes of the emigrants your honor is now sending out."

"I understand your scruples," I replied, "so I will propose another plan. What do you think if Eugene were to go out first,—just for one year,—and see whether the country would suit you and him? Let him return at the end of the year; and, if he does not like America, then I will put his name in the books as tenant for your own little place, or probably I shall be able to give you and him a better farm by that time."

"I would be loth to part with him for a whole long year," said Mary, looking lovingly upon the bashful Eugene; "but still I think it might be the best way after all; for no doubt it is a poor place to settle on. But Eugene has no money to go out with, and I have little or none to help him, and he couldn't go without that."

"He shall not fail for want of funds; I will lend him the money for his voyage. If he return rich, he will repay me; if not, why it can't be helped."

"Your honor is very good," replied she, looking mournfully at Eugene; "but what will I do without him? and where will I go while he is away?"

"You can stay at mother's, dear, while I am away," broke in Eugene, who seemed suddenly to awake to an energy he had not before exhibited. "You well know she always loved you as a daughter, and she will care for you for my sake as well as for your own."

"I believe your honor's right," said Mary, turning to me;" "let him go and try his fortune for one year; but mind," she added as she looked toward the lad, "mind, Eugene, you must swear to me on the Book you will come back—rich or poor, I don't care which—within the one year."

"I will swear it to you freely," replied Eugene, who seemed suddenly to find his tongue and all his other energies at the prospect of such an opening.

"And will your honor promise, on the word of a gentleman, to give us back the little place, or get us another better one when he returns, if he won't take me out with him again?" asked Mary, with an appealing look.

"Indeed I will; I faithfully promise it, if I am alive and here."

"Well then, let it be so," said the weeping Mary; "and now the sooner the better. When will your honor give him the money that he may go at once?"

"To-morrow morning. He shall also have a new suit of clothes, as fast as the tailor can make them, and I have no doubt he will get into immediate employment."

Mary looked at her intended husband, and at once perceived that a man's energy and courage had suddenly risen within him. He was no longer a sheepish boy, patronized and brought forward by her; and he took upon himself the unaccustomed task of comforting and patronizing her.

"Mary, dear, don't fret; as sure as the sun is in the heavens, I'll come back; I know I will, and this will be the last parting we will ever have. The gentleman has advised us for our good. The barren hill on the mountain side is no place for the likes of you and me to settle. I'll go seek my fortune in America, and, please God, I'll surely succeed; and then I'll come back for my own darlin', and take her out along with me. For God's sake, master, let us be quick; for I dar'n't rest, or think of leaving Mary, or maybe I couldn't go out at all."

Mary threw her arms about Eugene's neck and, utterly regardless of my presence, sobbed and wept like a little child. Her patronizing air was utterly gone, and she addressed him as a lover who had proved himself worthy of her affections.

"Eugene," said she, "I know well I need not fear for your love if you were ten thousand miles away. Ye have proved it too often for me to doubt it for a moment now. Go, and God be with you; but—mind you come back within the year, *whether ye be rich or whether ye be poor*; if rich, ye will be welcome, and if poor, ye will then be doubly welcome to your own darlin' Mary. *Never forget that.*"

She then turned to me, and, holding out her hand as a countess might have done, she continued:

"Thank your honor much for your kindness; I'll never forget it, either in this world or the next."

In a few days Eugene appeared before me, clad in a new and comfortable suit. I gave him his passage-money, and a couple of pounds over, that he might be able to go up the country, and look for employment at once. He thanked me in a manly open way, and departed.

My time and attention were so much occupied with the onerous duties in which I was then engaged, that though I often thought of Mary and her lover, yet I never had an opportunity of making special inquiries about her; but one day she sought me again as I was walking in the same grounds, and coming up to me with a countenance beaming with pleasure, she showed me a letter from Eugene. It was not long, nor what most people would call very interesting; but he told her he was in full employment with a good and kind man—that he had already saved £7 out of his earnings, and he hoped, before very long, to come back and claim his prize, and carry his darling Mary off to a far home he was even then preparing for her. This was about six or seven months after he left; and she had remained sometimes in her "own little place," as she called it, and sometimes with his mother, ever since.

About five months after the last interview, I was walking alone along the sea-shore at Kenmare, when I was again waylaid by the handsome Spanish beauty; but this time she was accompanied by a young man. She looked grave, though happy, as she walked lovingly by his side, and her patronizing ways had altogether departed from her. I looked carefully at the young man. He was tall and strong; his beard was massive, and reached almost to his chest; his face was handsome, but sunburnt and weather-beaten; and his whole appearance was as little like her lover Eugene as it was possible for it to be.

I stood still as the pair approached me, looking intently from one to the other. Mary and the man came quite close up to me, and,—as neither of them addressed me,—I was the first to speak.

"How is this Mary?" said I, "and who is this man who accompanies you? You surely do not mean to say you have cast off Eugene, and taken up with another man?"

Mary leaped nearly a foot from the ground as I said so. "I knew your honor wouldn't know him!" cried she in a sudden ecstacy of joy. "Why this is Eugene himself! sure didn't he deceive me when he first came into the cabin, and why would your honor know him! Look at him now, and tell me if he is not grown a real man in earnest. Turn round, Eugene, and show yourself;" and assuming her old patronizing way for a moment, she turned him round and round for me to look at and admire, whilst he submitted with a loving, tender look of admiration at his bride.

"And so this is indeed Eugene come back," I exclaimed, "and such a fine, manly-looking fellow too. I hope you have prospered, Eugene, and that you will now take out Mary to a new and happy home far better and richer than her little place on the barren mountain."

Eugene was about to reply, when Mary leaped up, and caught him round the neck with her arms.

"Oh, Eugene!" cried she—almost in hysterics between joy and anxiety—"take me away with you soon, oh take me away; we cannot go too soon to please me!" Then—turning rapidly to me—she said, in a joyous and altered voice,—

"He has got a fine place of his own now, and twenty acres of good land, and a grand wooden house, in which he says I can live as comfortable as any lady. Oh, Eugene darling," cried she, turning to him again, "take me away,—take me away, and let us go to our new home, and never know sorrow or hunger more!"

She burst into tears, and clinging to his neck, kissed him over and over again, till he gently took her in his arms and placed her sitting—still sobbing like a child—on a bank of grass close by.

"Sir," said he, "I have to thank you for your kindness. I have brought back with me the money you lent me, and I am now ready to repay you. I have a neat place to bring Mary to, and all reasonable comforts for her. I could have made it better, had I waited another year; but I promised in your presence not to let more than one year pass without returning—whether I came rich or poor. I have come back according to my promise. If not rich, at least with enough to give her plenty to eat and a warm comfortable home; and I hope soon to make it better. To-morrow we go to Cork; we are to be married there. The next day we sail for the West. May God bless you, Sir! I will never forget your kindness." And he placed his passage money in my hand.

Mary sat listening while he spoke, sobbing and crying all the while. He lifted her gently up. She seized my hand and kissed it, covering it with her tears. Then suddenly smiling, while the large drops trembled in her eyes, she gave me one grateful and happy look, and left the sea-shore with her lover.

[*] "Eugene" is a common Christian name among the peasantry in that part of the country, probably of Spanish origin.

Ocean Music.—Is it not quite as probable that Ctesibius learned the secret of the organ from the ocean as that Pythagoras deduced the Æolian lyre from a blacksmith's anvil? Oceanus has an ear for harmony. He sings his long song through the centuries, not only pitched on many keys—the keys of the wind and the seasons, ranging through stupendous octaves—but with all the parts as well in chorus as in the organ of St. Cecilia. There is the ponderous bass of the shipbreaker, bellowing as through a throat of mightiest brass, as it plunges on the strand; and the ear that listens lovingly to ocean's song can catch tenor, alto and soprano in succession, as it bowls upward its revolving edge on the clear-strung sand, with a metallic resonance that thrills each second clearer and higher. Within the hearing of an attentive listener a hundred billows are striking in unison the resounding chords. With my ear held close upon the beach, I could catch the multitudinous hum of the surf, the ocean's solemn diapason in an anthem to the Eternal. Listen, ye murmurers and indolent, to the sea—the opulent, the generous, the strong—how yet he bows himself, and sings all at his toil.—*"On Foot in Southern California," in the Overland Monthly.*

Story of a Pike in Dunham Park.—When the late Dr. Warwick resided at Dunham, the seat of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, he was walking, one evening, in the park, and came to a pond where fish intended for the table were temporarily kept. He took particular notice of a fine pike, of about six pounds weight, which, when it observed him, darted hastily away. In so doing it struck its head against a tenter-hook in a post, (of which there were several in the pond, placed to prevent poaching,) and, as it afterward appeared, fractured its skull, and turned the optic nerve on one side. The anguish evinced by the animal appeared most horrible. It rushed to the bottom, and, boring its head in the mud, whirled itself round with such velocity that it was almost lost to sight for a short interval. It then plunged about the pond, and, at length, threw itself completely out of the water on to the bank. The doctor went and examined it, and found that a very small portion of the brain was protruding from the fracture of the skull. He carefully replaced this, and, with a small toothpick, raised the indented portion of the skull. The fish remained still for a short time, and he then put it again into the pond. It appeared at first a good deal relieved, but in a few minutes it again darted and plunged about until it threw itself out of the water a second time. A second time Dr. Warwick did what he could to relieve it, and again put it into the water. It continued for several times to throw itself out of the pond, and with the assistance of the keeper the doctor at length made a kind of pillow for the fish, which was then left in the pond to its fate. Upon making his appearance at the pond on the following morning, the pike came toward him to the edge of the water, and actually laid its head upon his foot. The doctor thought this most extraordinary, but he examined the fish's skull and found it going on all right. He then walked backwards and forwards along the edge of the pond for some time, and the fish continued to swim up and down, turning whenever he turned; but, being blind on the wounded side of its skull, it always appeared agitated when it had that side toward the bank, as it could not then see its benefactor. On the next day he took some young friends down to see the fish, which came to him as before, and at length he actually taught the pike to come to him at his whistle and feed out of his hands. With other persons it continued as shy as fish usually are. Dr. Warwick thought this a most remarkable instance of gratitude in a fish for a benefit received; and as it always came to his whistle, it also proved what he had previously disbelieved, that fishes are sensible to sound.—*World of Wonders.*

THE GOURD AND THE PALM.

"How old art thou?" said the garrulous gourd,
As o'er the palm tree's crest it poured
Its spreading leaves and tendrils fine,
And hung a bloom in the morning shine.
"A hundred years!" the palm tree sighed:
"And *I*," the saucy gourd replied,
"Am at the most a hundred hours,
And overtop thee in the bowers!"

Through all the palm tree's leaves there went
A tremor as of self-content.
"I live my life," it, whispering, said;
"See what I see, and count the dead.
And every year, of all I've known,
A gourd above my head has grown,
And made a boast, like thine to-day;
Yet here *I* stand—but where are *they*?"

—*All the Year Round.*

Magic in the Fourteenth Century.—The Pope, John XXII., believed in the intervention of infernal powers when invoked by sorcerers, and had contributed to the spread of this belief in France. Philip was a firm believer in the diabolical art, and became convinced that Robert had made use of its wicked devices to work him harm. Robert was equally a believer, and, deceived by impostors who promised to give him power to wreak vengeance on Philip for deciding against him, endeavored to avail himself of their help. In October, A. D. 1333, by the advice of these pretenders, he caused a certain monk, named Henry Sagebran, of the order of the Holy Trinity, to be brought to him at Namur. After making him swear to keep the secrets he was about to reveal, Robert opened a little chest and took out of it a wax figure about eighteen inches long, with hair on its head, and made to represent a young man. The monk wished to touch it, but Robert would not let him. "Do not touch it, brother Henry," said Robert, "it is all made and baptized; they sent it me from France, made and baptized; it wants nothing, and it is made against John of France, (the King's eldest son,) and in his name, and to grieve him. But I want another, and I want to have it baptized." "For whom is it?" said brother Henry. "It is against a she devil," said Robert, "it is against the Queen. She is not a Queen, but a she devil. As long as she lives she will never do any good; she will do nothing but grieve me. As long as she lives I shall have no peace; but if she were dead, and her son were dead, I should have peace with the King, for I could do with him just as I liked. I have no doubt of it. I pray you to baptize it for me; for it is all made, and only wants baptism. I have the godfathers and godmothers ready, and everything that is wanted, except baptism. There is nothing more to do but to baptize a child, and say the names that belong to it." The monk refused to have anything to do with the matter; but shortly afterward, he and other agents employed by Robert for sorcery were arrested and thrown into prison in Paris. When Philip heard of this he was greatly terrified, for he had no doubt that if the thing had once been baptized by a lawful priest, Robert could have made both his wife and son die slowly, by letting the images melt away in the sun, or have killed them at once by piercing the things in the place of the heart with a needle. Robert was no less alarmed. The horror inspired by the practice of magic might, he felt, be his ruin. He feared he should be given up to the King of France, and so, early in A. D. 1334, escaped to England, disguised as a merchant, and begged Edward to protect his life. Edward received him hospitably, and thereby roused Philip's rage much more against himself, and increased his desire to make war with England.—*Longman's Life and Times of Edward III.*

How the Ancient Monks Measured Time.—As an instance of barbarous chronometry, we may allude to the method employed in monasteries, the first of which, founded by St. Benedict, was at the beginning of the sixth century, (A. D. 528.) The monks were in the habit of computing time by the number of prayers they could gabble, and it was hence that the custom of wearing chaplets of beads arose. The task assigned to each monk was to recite as many "paters" and "aves" as there were beads on his string, and as the orthodox number on a chaplet was supposed to be then, as it is now, thirty-three,—that is, one for each year of our Saviour's life,—there was work for a full hour and a half, if conscientiously performed. As in the case of the urban watchmen, one monk was relieved by another, and the termination of each "vigil" was notified to the community by the tolling of the chapel bell. We may add that this custom continues unaltered in certain monastic establishments. In monasteries of a severe order there is no such thing as a clock to be seen. The only timekeepers are the shorn, becowled monks kneeling in perpetual adoration.—*All the Year Round.*

The Woolen Manufacture in England.—It has often been stated that Edward III. introduced the woolen manufacture into England, but such is not the case. It is true that before his reign there were but few woolen fabrics woven in England, and the principal part of our wool, up to that time, was carried abroad, to be made into cloth, and then brought back into England. The export commerce, too, of English towns was almost confined to the exportation of wool, the great staple commodity of England, upon which, in its raw or manufactured state, more than on any other, our wealth has been founded. But it was the Romans who originally introduced it into England. They established manufactories in Yorkshire, and it is known that a large one was set up at Winchester to supply the Roman army. Spinning was much practiced by ladies in Anglo-Saxon times, principally by the younger and unmarried women, who were thence called spinsters. Of the large number of Flemish weavers who came over with William the Conqueror, many settled at Norwich, and thus laid the foundation of the commercial importance of that city. The name of that particular kind of woolen manufacture which is called worsted is derived, as is believed on good authority, from a place of that name in Norfolk, where many of these weavers settled. Although, however, the woolen manufacture existed in England before the time of Edward III., yet he so far extended, improved, and so notably encouraged this branch of trade, that from his reign may be dated a new era in its history. The Flemings were an industrious people, skilled in all manufactures, and it was to Flanders that our raw wool was principally exported.—*Longman's Life and Times of Edward III.*

Good Old Times in New-England.—In 1644, an order was passed "for the banishment of all who openly oppose infant baptism, or go about secretly to seduce others from the use thereof, or depart the congregation at the use thereof." This legislation seems to have been precipitated by the case of a Mr. Painter, "who on a sudden turned Anabaptist, and having a child born, he would not suffer his wife to bring the child to the ordinance of baptism, for she was a member of the Church, though he was not. Being presented for this, he still refused. Whereupon, after much patience and clear conviction of error, because he was very poor, so as no other but corporal punishment could be fastened on him, he was ordered to be whipped; not," continues Mr. Winthrop, from whom we have the account, "for his opinion, but for reproaching the Lord's ordinance. He endured his punishment with much obstinacy, and said boastingly, that God had marvelously assisted him."

In the following year, the Synod met at Cambridge, to consider what course should be pursued in reference to certain books which had been imported from abroad—"some in defence of Anabaptism and other errors, and for liberty of conscience as a shelter for their toleration; others in maintenance of the Presbyterial government against the Congregational way here." As the writers of these works were not within reach, it was determined that the books themselves should be subjected to the harrow of criticism, and a refutation accordingly appeared, entitled "The Dipper Dipt, or the Anabaptists Duck'd and Plung'd over Head and Ears."—*From "Sketches of Early Life in Boston," in Appletons' Journal.*

Novels and Novelists.—The effects of the excessive development of light literature upon the public generally have been very mixed. It is difficult to appreciate them quite impartially, but it is scarcely possible that we should be mistaken in regarding many of them as exceedingly bad. For one thing the reading of novels has been carried to a length which has greatly interfered with more intellectual and energetic amusements, such, for instance, as play-going and conversation, each of which require a certain degree of effort, whereas the reading of a novel is perhaps as near an approach to complete idleness of mind and body as can possibly be attained by a waking man. If a personification of idleness were for any purpose required, it might readily be found in the person of a novel reader thoroughly comfortably seated, and just sufficiently interested in his or her story to be in a state of perfect mental repose. A certain proportion of novels, no doubt, are real works of art, and are entitled to be criticised upon the footing on which works of art are criticised; but the proportion which books of this character bear to mere opitates, made to sell by people who happen to have a considerable gift in that direction, and whose name on the title is a valuable trade mark, is almost infinitesimally small. When a very popular author is surrounded by a large circle of admiring friends, who praise him up to the eyes for his genius and for his geniality, and, above all, for the bond of personal sympathy, which, as they say, he has established between the public and himself, it is impossible not to bear in mind two facts: the first is that all our most popular novelists, Mr. Dickens quite as much as any other, have used their genius not to produce works of art, but to produce an article of commerce, in enormous quantities, wholesale, retail, and for exportation. They make novels as a Nottingham manufacturer makes lace, and sell them by the yard. The second fact is that, though it is certainly a harmless, and even a laudable act, to labor industriously in any vocation whatever, bare industry in a calling which is at once pleasant and extremely profitable is hardly sufficient ground for intense personal admiration and sympathy. If a man can go on spinning popular novels for thirty years together, and if repeated waterings do not altogether take the flavor out of the brew, so much the better for him. It is his luck to be the indisputable owner of a very profitable gift, just as it may be another man's luck to be the heir to a large estate or to an old-established business connection; but it appears to us about as unnatural and affected to go into ecstasies over him as it would be to burst into tears of irrepressible emotion at the announcement that a peculiarly energetic and successful drysalter had retired from business, and bought a handsome estate in the Midland Counties. A popular novelist does his work, and is well paid for it, and there surely ought to be an end of the matter. In private life, of course, a distinguished writer may be eminently popular and eminently deserving of popularity, nor would any one grudge their natural reward to the qualities which make people welcome to their neighbors, but it is surely strangely inappropriate to reward merits of this kind by public dinners and the making of speeches. What would be thought of a meeting at Exeter Hall, in the presence of reporters, for the purpose of telling a man over and over again, in all manner of forms of words, that the speakers had known him many years, and liked him very much? To send a lady a deputation to inform her that a large circle of admirers had unanimously carried a resolution, proposed by Mr. A. and seconded by Mr. B., that she was very handsome, highly accomplished, and remarkably sweet-tempered, would only be one degree more absurd.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Fussy Folks.—Everything which fussy folk do is blazoned forth to the world through a six-foot trumpet, and placarded with letters a yard high. They have no respect for candles hidden under bushels, or for the ignorance of the left hand as to the deeds of the right. They cannot go into new lodgings or give a shilling to a beggar without calling the attention of the world to their feat, as a hen cackles to the dispersed poultry-yard to let them all know she has laid an egg. Thus, when any real tornado sweeps over them they can scarcely do more than they have done already; and the world can give them no more sympathy for a misfortune than that which has already been bestowed on the inconvenience. It is the old story of the wolf a little altered, and with corresponding results according to the change of circumstances. Besides, people get tired of always having to sympathize with one special set of friends. They want variety even in their objects of compassion, and after a time resent the constant drain upon their feelings as they resent the constant application for funds from one individual only. This is a hint, which fussy folk, screaming "wolf!" at the top of their voices all day long, would do well to take and profit by.—*Tinsley's Magazine for May.*

Hawking in the Time of Edward III.—Edward indulged in his favorite sport of hawking, which was protected with such care, that if any person found a stray "faulcon, tercelet, lauer or laneret, (goshawk,) or other hawk," or concealed it from the Lord or his falconers, he was to suffer "imprisonment of two years, and yield to the Lord the price of the hawk so concealed and carried away, if he have whereof, and if not, he shall the longer abide in prison." This was not found sufficient to deter people from stealing hawks, and it was, therefore, three years afterward, ordained "that if any steal any hawk and the same carry away, it shall be done of him as of a thief that stealeth a horse or other thing." Before the hawking season commenced, which was about the end of October, all bridges over the rivers and streams where the King went "to the river" were ordered to be repaired, and hawking without the King's special license was forbidden. Such, too, was the general prosperity, that, as Walsingham says, "it seemed as if a new sun had arisen, on account of the abundance of peace, the plenty and the glory of victories;" and he adds, "there was no woman who had not got garments, furs, feather beds and utensils from the spoils of Calais and other foreign cities," and "then began the English matrons to glorify themselves in the dresses of the matrons of Celtic Gaul, and as those grieved at the loss of their things, so those rejoiced at their acquisition.—*Longman's Life and Times of Edward III.*

A Negro's First Two Loves.—"Are you married, Joe?" I asked, between two bites of a "tortilla. (Already I had announced my incapacity to render the negro's patois; I don't attempt it.) "No, Sir," he answered. "None of the 'muchachas' will have me." "Why not?" I asked. "You're tall and stout. There isn't a man on the country-side who can hunt like you; and the business is profitable." "Well, Sir," he said, "I don't understand 'em. I'm nothing but a poor 'nigger,' and I don't know creole ways. There's a girl I was sidling up to, shop-maid at a store yonder, not more'n half black. We was friendly, and I gave her pelties and 'pine quills, (porcupine quills,) and she took 'em kindly. But says she to me one day, 'What d'ye believe, Joe?' 'Most anything,' says I, not knowing what she meant, you see. 'D'ye believe in works?' 'Most sartin,' I replies. 'Or d'ye believe in election?' 'That's what I believe,' says I. 'Not both?' she says. 'No, not both,' says I. 'Which, then?' says she. 'Why, the other?' I says. So she called me bad names, in a way not fitting for a young girl speaking to a man. I held my ton gue; and we parted." "But you've tried again in another quarter?" "Yes. I made out it was something they talk about in meeting-house that had set her off, this was in Graytown, of course. So I used to attend regular at the service there, and the minister was kind; like the folks at Sarah Leh's he was." "Did you understand what he said?" I asked. "No, Sir, I am a poor nigger, and it was beyond me. He said we were to be good, which isn't Obi. I don't know what he meant by that. I asked Obi, and he told me the minister was right, whatever he said. So, after a while, I took up with a muchaha as lives behind the cocoa-nut trees on the lagoon. I said to her, 'My trust is in election.' 'What's that?' says she. And I didn't know any more. 'You're a heretic!' she says a day or two afterward. I didn't see what to answer, and so we dropped that acquaintance." These recollections seemed to affect poor Joe painfully. He sat leaning on his rifle, and grinding at the dank earth with its butt, observing with great interest the circles thus formed. "Well, and what next?" I asked. "I lost heart for a long time, and hid myself all day and all night in the woods. I never made a better time of it than that. Pigs and deer were more plentiful than ever I found them, and I even met a jaguar, which isn't common, you know, by Greytown. At last I put down the river, with nigh upon $100 worth of hides, and seven full quills of gold-dust that I'd found in a creek. I met a girl as fine as a quetzal bird—a stranger in Greytown—she was a washerwoman. After a week or so I asked her to marry me, saying I was no heretic. 'All right,' says she. Somehow I didn't like that. Says I, 'About election?' I says. 'Never you mind,' says she. 'And works?' I says. 'You've no call to trouble about that,' says she, sharp. I thought she has no better than I was myself, and left her. I've not tried since. It seems as if there isn't no one in all this country as is suitable for a poor nigger!"—*"Savages I Have Known," in Chambers' Journal.*

The Last Years of Confucius.—He then moved from city to city, unable to find in the rulers of the various States any Princes who were disposed to be guided by his maxims. He had refused all offers of money. He held no place, and received no stated income; so, in the course of his wanderings, he was often in the deepest poverty. He worked assiduously at the revision and arrangement of the ancient Books. The precious literary remains of the Yu dynasty, especially the Shoo-king, or "Book of History," employed a large share of his attention. There are, possibly, traces of his hand in the Lee-Kee, or "Book of Rites." The "Book of Odes," 311 ballads, which occupy in Chinese literature the venerable place which the Homeric poems maintain in that of Hellas, were selected and arranged under his superintendence. To the Yih-King, or "Book of Changes," he devoted himself with enthusiastic ardor, and to the last he found it the rich quarry which it was always profitable to explore. "If some years were added to my life," he said, "I would give fifty to the study of the Yih, and then I might come to be without great faults." There is, of course, considerable difficulty in discovering what portions of these works come from the hand of the Sage. He was probably a conscientious restorer and collator of original texts.

He may have added connecting links to the arguments of the ancients, and illustrated their obsolete expressions with annotations, but he is the entire author of only one of the great classics, viz.: "The Chun-Ts'ew, or Spring and Autumn Annals," a history of his native state of Loo. Without his labors, the older works would probably have been lost, but he is their editor, not their author. The historical volume which he added (and which, strangely enough, gives China a Pentateuch,) ranks with the four other Books in the estimation of posterity, but the modest Sage would probably have deemed his works too highly honored by being placed in company so august. The completion of this book occupied the last years of his life. Only once again did he take a prominent part in politics, and the reception he met with was his crowning disappointment. The Prince of Ts'e was murdered by one of his officers. The event was so startling, and the circumstances so atrocious, that the Sage implored his own sovereign to avenge the outrage. The Prince of Loo declined to interfere with his neighbor's quarrels, and pleaded the weakness of his own resources. The treason of the Chinese Zimri seemed, however, to Confucius so dark, and the probable effects of his impunity so mischievous, that he urged his plea for vengeance in other quarters. But the policy of non-intervention was in favor everywhere, and the appeal met with no response. Tsze-Loo, his favorite pupil, died about this time. The news of this loss broke the little spirit that the Sage had left. Years and trouble were bowing him to the dust. "Early one morning," we are told, "he got up, and with his hands behind his back, dragging his staff, he moved about by his door, crooning over:

'The great mountain must crumble;
The strong beam must break,
And the wise man wither away like a plant.'"

With these words he lay down on his bed. He never left it again. His favorite pupil Tsze-Kung watched and tended him, but his sedulous affection could not prolong his master's life. A week after he had taken to his bed he died, having just completed his seventy-third year. He was buried about a mile to the north of Kio-fou-hien, "his own city," where a superb temple with marble columns and porcelain roof commemorates his fame. His tomb is a grassy mound overgrown with trees and shrubs, approached by long avenues of cypress, and guarded by colossal figures of sages holding bamboo scrolls. Successive emperors have added tablets, and offered sacrifices at the sacred spot, and the fiercest of the rebel leaders, when asked if he purposed violence to the shrine, repudiated as the grossest insult the idea that he could desecrate the place where rests the spirit of "the teacher of ten thousand ages," "the most holy prescient sage Confucius."—*The Edinburg Review.*

Rossini and the Drum-hater.—It cannot be said that Rossini's overture to "La Gazza Ladra" was applauded without a single dissentient voice. One young man in the pit—a student of music and a pupil of Rolla, the leader of the orchestra—went almost into convulsions on hearing the drums, and wished to take summary vengeance on the composer who had ventured to introduce such instruments into an operatic orchestra. The youthful conservative, with all the ardor of an Italian revolutionist, swore that he would have Rossini's blood, and went about with a stiletto in the hope of meeting him. The master of this vehement orchestral purist warned Rossini that he meant mischief, but Rossini was so much amused at the idea of any one wishing to assassinate him because in an overture of a military character he had introduced a couple of drums, that he got Rolla to bring him and the young man together. Then in a humble tone he set forth his reasons for introducing the instruments which had so irritated the student's susceptible ears, and ended by promising never to offend in a similar manner again. For which, or better reasons, Rossini never afterward began an overture with a duet for drums.—*Life of Rossini, by Sutherland Edwards.*

How the Mayor of Bodmin was Hanged.—In 1550 (Edward VI.) Bodmin effervesced again. The Cornish people were discontented with the Protector. Wiltshire was up, Oxford and Gloucestershire were taking down their bows and bills, Norfolk was on fire, Ket, the tanner, holding his court under Mousehold Oak; Hampshire, Sussex and Kent were buzzing angrily. The rebels of Bodmin compelled Boyer, the frightened Mayor, to furnish them with supplies. After the crushing defeat near Exeter, Lord Russell sent Sir Anthony Kingston, the King's Provost-Marshal-General, to look up Bodmin and purge it with fire and steel. Sir Anthony hanged the portreeve of St. Ives in the middle of the town. He also put to death Mr. Mayow, of St. Columb, upon a charge not capital, nor even proved. Mr. Mayow's wife, hearing that her husband was arrested, prepared to set out to intercede for him, but she stayed so long before the glass, rendering herself irresistible, that before she reached the terrible Provost Mr. Mayow was dangling from a sign-post. Boyer, the worthy Mayor of Bodmin, was delighted at the arrival of law and order—still more pleased when he received a letter from the great man naming a day on which he would dine with him in state. There was a great din and clatter of preparation at Master Boyer's, much silver cleaning, and a tapping of many portly casks. A little before dinner Kingston took his host aside and whispered that one of the townspeople was shortly to be executed, and that a gallows must be got ready; business was business, and must be attended to. The Mayor gave the word, the carpenters fell to and soon got up the gibbet, strong and serviceable, and close to the Mayor's door. The dinner over and several toasts proposed, Sir Anthony put down his glass, and abruptly asked if the gallows was finished. He had previously appeared slightly preoccupied, and had indeed been good-humoredly bantered by the Mayor. The answer was that it was ready. "I pray you," said the Provost, taking the Mayor's arm, "bring me to the place, and let us see the dog hang." "Is it strong enough?" quoth Kingston, critically. "Yes," said the Mayor, pushing the central post without, "doubtless it is." The Provost's halberdiers closed sternly round, as if eager to hear the conversation. "Well, then, Master Boyer," said the Provost, grimly smiling, "get thee up speedily, for it is prepared for you." "I hope, answered the miserable Mayor, trembling, "you mean not as you speak." "I' faith," said the Provost angrily, "there is no remedy, sirrah; for thou hast been a busy rebel." So they hung the Mayor at his own door.—*Dickens' "All the Year Round."*

General Basil W. Duke, of Louisville, has consented to run for the Kentucky Legislature, expressing the hope that zealous and diligent attention to the interests of his constituency may make up for his lack of experience in legislative business.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Access to the City by Non-Residents.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial of Saturday on "The Defects of Social Machinery in New-York," there are truths which cannot be gainsaid. You justly remark that for the country resident doing business in the City, his daily entrance is an arduous struggle with crowds and dust; and to get to his residence by either of our two largest railroads he is obliged, before reaching his starting point, to endure three-quarters of an hour of dust and standing in a crowded horse car.

Will you allow me to make an exception from what seems a general rule, and in favor of the railroad by which my friends and I travel daily?

A man doing business anywhere near the corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, can walk in a few minutes to the foot of the latter street, and then take a boat roomy and warm in Winter, airy and cool in Summer. This boat will take him to Hunter's Point in twenty-five minutes, and the boats now building will do it in fifteen minutes. As this boat reaches the wharf, there comes in an adjoining slip another boat, bringing from Thirty-fourth-street the ladies of his family, who have been shopping or visiting in the upper part of the City. They then take their seats in new and commodious cars, heated by hot-water pipes under each seat, drawn by powerful and new locomotives, and in half an hour, which will be reduced to fifteen minutes when the new road is finished, they are placed in Flushing, a town of broad avenues and shaded streets, where perfect health is being insured by the most comprehensive system of drainage which has yet been adopted in this country. Should he keep his own carriage an hour over a smooth road, 100 feet wide, will place him in Thirty-fourth-street, New-York.

I have some acquaintance with the rural retreats of England to which you allude, and have found none which possessed greater facilities of intercourse with the metropolis than that in which I have made my home. Since our railroad has changed hands and is being relaid with Prussian iron throughout and with steel upon the curves, we feel that we are safe from accidents like that recently upon the Long Island Railroad. Yours, A COUNTRYMAN.

Irishmen and Cubans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to enter my humble protest against the assumption of Mr. G. F. TRAIN, as portraying the feelings of Irishmen on the liberation of Cuba. When I wish the Cubans God-speed, (if I am not mistaken,) it is the wish and prayer of every good Irishman. The letter of Mr. TRAIN—as it read this morning—almost stunned me; I am sure it will astonish and disgust every true Irishman and friend of liberty, as it has your very humble servant, H. K.

No. 148 Sullivan-street.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1869.

Street-cleaning Contract.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In 1841 the sewerage system of London first got under the control of engineers, who, observing that the greater part of the street dirt went into the sewers, conceived that all of it might be worked through them, and that much of the cost of cleansing might be saved. They experimented, and found that by flushing all the dirt could thus be disposed of, without clogging the sewers, and at less than half the cost of sweeping and cartage. Since then there have been further experiments, in London and in Sheffield, confirming these conclusions. In Sheffield the water-pressure is greater than in London, and less water is required—about half a gallon per square yard of pavement at each washing. Mr. SAMUEL MCELROY, C. E., who was Assistant Engineer on the Brooklyn Water Works, and acquainted with the sewerage works, read a paper before the Polytechnic Association of the American Institute, in which he reviewed the English reports and recommended the system for New-York. His paper is in the Transactions of the Institute.

In 1863 I brought the subject to the notice of our City Inspector, who published in his annual report an abstract of the London experiments; and within a few years, I have published articles on it, in mechanical journals; and in compliance with a general invitation, I wrote to the commissioners who made the present street-cleaning contract, proposing this system, modified by using fire-engines to do the work, when not employed at fires. The letter was read until it came to washing the dirt into the sewers; and then the reading was stopped, as too absurd to deserve attention. Between the inexperts who made the contract, and the engineers who have approved the washing system, I do not hesitate in choosing; and I offer my plan for the consideration of those who, in time, may have influence enough to get it considered.

There are two parts to the work; first, to wash the dirt through the sewers; second, to wash it out of the docks. The first can be done by self-propelling steam fire-engines; and the second by floating steam fire-engines. These will be ready instantly to go to fires, and will be as efficient as if made for no other use; and the interest and wages now paid for a few hours' work at fires will be spread over constant work, and thus the expenses will be reduced.

I designed the locomotive part of the four self-propelling fire-engines that were built at the Novelty Works for Messrs. LEE & LARNED, eleven years ago. An engine somewhat like one of them, with the addition of a nozzle to throw a sheet jet, would, by its jet, drive forward the dirt on a pavement. In a like way, a floating fire-engine, by jets, would stir up and drive out the mud in docks. Experience has shown that jets of water will remove earth more cheaply than any other means.

I do not know why the washing system has not come into use, but I imagine several reasons. First, it may take more water than can be spared; second, it may leave puddles in the streets—these puddles holding dirt, and softening the foundations of the pavement; third, in the way adopted in England, by hose jets, it was a nuisance to passers-by, and could not be used by day in thoroughfares. To save water and avoid puddles, I propose an air-jet, behind the water-jet, of sufficient force to drive the water out of the holes and leave the pavement nearly dry. The air will assist in driving the water, and will enable the work to be done with much less water. During a rain the air-jet alone may suffice; and when the street is wet, but little water will be required; and the work can be done without throwing water upon people if the jets be close to the pavement, as they must be to work efficiently.

In this way it will be easy to clean a pavement. In the old way pavements are never cleaned. The only times when they are nearly cleaned are during violent rains; but even then there remain puddles in which dirt is suspended. The air-jet will drive away these puddles.

When near the docks the engines can use salt water. And, as the pressure common in fire-engines is six times greater than in water mains, and the quantity of water required is less in proportion as the pressure is greater, we can do the work without drawing from the Croton more than can be spared for a long time to come, perhaps until a better system of paving and locomotion shall render less cleaning necessary.

Around London macadam roads are swept at great expense, but much to the comfort of those who ride or live near them. The air-jet would blow the dust from them, and would clear them of puddles, which cause softening and rapid wear. Around Paris the roads are sprinkled. An engine with an air-jet in front and a sprinkler behind would keep roads nearly free from dust and mud, and in the best condition for wheels.

I wish to trumpet my design of a floating fire-engine, to avenge myself on professed experts who have thrown cold water upon it. Five years ago I brought it before the Polytechnic. I proposed to propel it by jets, so as to use the pumps instead of separate apparatus for propelling. This would not do; it had been tried on a boat here twenty years ago, and had failed. Within a year we had reports of a ferry-boat propelled by jets, on the Clyde, which worked so well that another was ordered. I reported this in the Polytechnic: it was not so bad as at first; but it wouldn't do; we had tried it. A few months later we had reports of a race on the Thames, between a paddler and a jet-boat, in which the jet beat; this was better, but still doubtful. Next came the reports of the *Waterwitch* and *Viper*, in which the jet worked best, and even to this day is advocated, by a few men of note, as better than the screw for some service. This did not silence the opposition; but it raised a general and long round of applause, which did silence it.

All I claimed was that, with the great boiler-power required for a floating fire-engine, the jet would give all the speed necessary to arrive at fires in time, and the superiority of a jet-boat in manœuvering would enable her to get into docks quicker than a boat propelled by screw or paddles; and if the fuel burned was excessive, it would matter little, because the distance run would be little. The results in England have fully proved all I claimed, and have, moreover, raised a dispute as to whether the jet will not save fuel.

The jet dredger, available at all times as a fire-engine to protect ships and buildings near the water, will obviate a chief objection raised here to the street-washing system. The filling up of the docks has been the most ready objection, but there are engineers who do not think it of much force, for the removal of dirt from docks costs less than its removal from streets.

J. K. FISHER, No. 30 Broadway.

A Curious Dialogue and Prophecy.

MADRID, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., Saturday, April 24, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 19th instant, the belief is expressed that Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, and a few others therein named, will be made Lords. This reminds me of a prediction I once heard that gentleman express, in Canada, soon after LEE's surrender. I had put up at a hotel in the City of Kingston, Canada, and was directed into the reading room, in which were (to me) two strangers, one short in stature, the other tall. They were reading the news, and leisurely commenting thereon, when the following conversation, substantially, ensued between them:

SHORT MAN—So then, after all, the South has succumbed.

TALL MAN—It is no more than I expected from the first; but one revolution begets another, and so from this another will spring, less formidable in itself, but, through European intervention, far more disastrous in its result to the huge Republican serpent of America, whose divided tongue will again war upon itself within its now almost mortally bruised head.

SHORT MAN—Does your Honor mean to infer that the Republic will go to naught?

TALL MAN—Yes. Slow but sure, and I will not only live to see the most northerly States and British America confederated, but I, myself, will be elected first Viceroy over the same.

SHORT MAN—I presume your Honor to be jesting?

TALL MAN—Not at all; for in a few years I shall be Knighted, and in a short time subsequent thereto I shall be created a Peer of the Realm; and after that seven years of eventful time will not have run their course before events will have transpired as servitors toward constituting me Her Britannic Majesty's first Viceroy in and over her thus enlarged American Dominion.

SHORT MAN—I hope it may prove so, to her most Royal Majesty and to your honor.

TALL MAN—Such is infallible destiny.

Then both took to reading again, and I left the room. Upon inquiry I ascertained the tall man to be Hon. JOHN A. MACDONALD, since Knighted, and probably to be made a Lord; but whether he will become Viceroy over such Dominion, and prove himself a true prophet throughout, remains to be seen.

A SUBSCRIBER AND CITIZEN.

The Case of Mr. Ashley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Without any desire to interfere in your discussion with Hon. J. M. ASHLEY, in regard to his Colorado letters, I deem it due to the truth of history that a few facts be given your readers. That gentleman says:

"I have never been convicted of, nor have I ever confessed to any act of official corruption, and what is far more important to me and mine, I have the consciousness of being guilty of no act, official or otherwise, during my term of service in Congress, *inconsistent with the character of a Representative.*"

What Mr. ASHLEY has done, as shown by his own letters and writings long since made public and yet undisputed, may be briefly stated thus: He proposed to one of his constituents, F. M. CASE, that he (CASE) might, under certain *conditions precedent*, be appointed Surveyor-General of Colorado. These conditions were, substantially, these: First, that ASHLEY's two brothers should have subordinate positions; second, that CASE should give to ASHLEY and those on whom ASHLEY was depending for help to get the place, all the other "sub-appointments, surveying contracts," &c.; third, that CASE should engage in "land and town *sight* speculations," and admit ASHLEY as a "full partner;" fourth, that CASE should not engage in any such speculations in which ASHLEY should not be a partner. With these conditions on CASE's part, ASHLEY, as an inducement to the arrangement, held up to CASE the extraordinary pecuniary profits to be gained thereby, and as one ground of assurance thereof stated that if GROW was made Speaker of the House, he (ASHLEY) would be Chairman of the Committee on Territories, and as such would "know all the proposed expenditures in the Territories," and would use such knowledge to "post him (CASE) up in advance," as a means of "speculation." Not satisfied with a verbal or mere written agreement, ASHLEY required legal partnership papers to be signed by CASE as a condition precedent to the appointment.

Now, it is matter of history that Mr. ASHLEY, after the appointment, took steps toward the fulfillment of this contract—went to Kendallville, Ind., to "fix the surveying contracts," &c.; had his "brother ELI appointed Chief Clerk," and demanded of CASE a strict compliance with the agreement. He says he never made anything out of the matter. If so, it was not his fault. It is shown by CASE's testimony that, regarding the arrangement as inconsistent with his duty to the Government, he repudiated it, refused to allow ASHLEY to dictate who should have contracts for surveying, and refused to engage in land speculation. This is the reason ASHLEY made nothing by the arrangement; and so angry was he at CASE, that he subsequently effected his removal as Surveyor.

Mr. ASHLEY speaks of having been "vindicated" by Congressional investigation. That was to just this extent: On the second day of the session of 1862-3, the matter having already been brought to the attention of the House by Hon. H. L. DAWES, of Massachusetts, Mr. ASHLEY asked for a Committee of Investigation, which consisted of five members, one of whom was of the "Indiana delegation," to whom Mr. ASHLEY says he had "promised all the subordinate places to get help." This Committee closed its examination of witnesses in January, but did not make its report until two or three days previous to the adjournment, their report never having been read in or seen by the House, not being printed *till some ten days after that Congress expired.* So there was no opportunity whatever given for action on the subject. Mr. ASHLEY says he never was "convicted of corruption." We see the reason. It was the expectation of leading members of the House that he would be expelled, in case that body was called to act on the subject.

Mr. ASHLEY says he has no consciousness of having done anything "inconsistent with the character of a Representative." It is quite evident his views of what constitutes the proper "character of a Representative" are essentially different from those that once prevailed in this country. It will be a sorry day when his standard becomes universally accepted by the people. If such use by a "Representative" of his official influence be proper, why cannot members of the Cabinet—aye, the President himself—make as condition precedent to appointments, that the appointees shall take them in as "full partners" in speculations, whether it be with Surveyors in "lands and town sights," or with Quartermasters in army or navy supplies? How would it do for Secretary COX to make it a condition to the appointment of Indian Agents that they should make a written contract with him as partner in all "speculations" in which their official position might enable them to engage?

Mr. ASHLEY speaks of the indorsement of his Colorado speculation by his late constituents. To what extent this is true may be judged by the fact that since the development of that affair he has at each election run from 800 to 3,000 behind his ticket, and was finally beaten over 800 in a district that gave GRANT some 2,400. Another "indorsement" similar to this was his libel suit for $25,000 damages against a newspaper that charged him with "corruption," but which suit was twice thrown out of Court for *lack of defense*, and finally abandoned. TRUTH.

Hole-in-the-Day's Estate.

Soon after the tragic death of the Chippewa Chief, Hole-in-the-Day, about a year ago, it was stated that he left an estate worth two millions of dollars. But his administrator publishes in a Minnesota paper a list of his property for sale, which he enumerates as follows:

One box stove, one parlor stove, one pair bob sleighs, one grindstone, lot of stove pipe, one buggy, one horse, four colts, one ox yoke, one two-seated cutter, one single-horse cutter, one two-horse wagon, lot of old harness, two strings of bells, one tent, one single harness, a lot of scythes, snathes and hay forks, and other articles too numerous to mention.

INDIANA.

Legislative Proceedings—The Agricultural College Located at Lafayette—Important Change of the Indiana Divorce Laws—The German Language to be Taught in the Common Schools.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Thursday, April 29, 1869.

The proceedings of the Indiana Legislature for the last few days have been quite interesting. A number of laws have been passed which cannot but exercise a very salutary influence upon the welfare of our people, and add to the character and prosperity of our State. The Agricultural College question, which, here in Indiana, seemed destined to lead to nothing but endless and most unprofitable quarrels, has at length been settled, in consequence of the generous offer made by one of the most liberal-minded and wealthy citizens of Lafayette, Hon. JOHN PURDUE, who promised to add the sum of $150,000 to the college fund in case the Legislature should resolve to locate the College in Tippecanoe County, of which the City of Lafayette is the capital. A highly interesting debate on this subject took place yesterday in the House of Representatives, and for awhile it seemed as though the matter would again be indefinitely postponed; but, finally, a shrewd and practical member moved that a ballot be immediately taken as to the county where the Agricultural College should be located. This was done, and Tippecanoe County (Lafayette) received a large majority of the votes. The State Senate had previously already indirectly expressed itself in favor of the location of the Agricultural College in Tippecanoe County, so that the whole matter may now be looked upon as definitely disposed of. Steps will immediately be taken to secure the completion of the college buildings at an early day. The institution will bear the name of Hon. JOHN PURDUE, that being one of the conditions under which he offered to add $150,000 to the college fund. The people of Lafayette are of course highly elated at the bright prospects which the location of the Agricultural College so close to them opens to them, and a large increase in the prosperity of the city and county is confidently predicted.

CHANGE OF THE INDIANA DIVORCE LAWS.

Our Indiana Divorce laws, which have hitherto been a standing disgrace to the good name of our State, have at length been changed by the Legislature in such a manner as to render it impossible for parties not living in the State to obtain "Indiana divorces" by merely paying a liberal fee to some unscrupulous lawyer. The change is not quite as radical as it should have been; but it is sufficient to put a stop to manœuvres which have made this State for a long time past a sort of negative Gretna Green for all desirous of severing the hymeneal knot with as little trouble and delay as possible. The new law requires that persons filing applications for divorce shall have been *bona fide* residents of the State for one year preceding the filing of the application, and for ninety days *bona fide* residents of the county. It furthermore makes it a felony for any person to make false representations to the Court to assist in procuring a divorce, prescribes confinement in the Penitentiary as a penalty, and applies the operation of the act to any attorney who shall lend his assistance in procuring a divorce through fraudulent means. Henceforth the New-York divorce brokers will no longer be able to do as profitable a business through their Indiana agents as heretofore.

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

Our German citizens are exceedingly gratified at the passage by the Legislature of an amendment to the School law, authorizing the German language to be taught in the common schools when the parents or guardians of twenty-five pupils shall require it. Our leading German citizens have been petitioning for the adoption of such an amendment to the School law for many years past, and it is a matter of surprise that its adoption should have been delayed so long.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

In adopting the bill for the education of colored children in the common schools, the Legislature has at length removed another relic of the old pro-slavery *régime*, which was formerly so powerful in this State. The Senate Committee recommended the addition to the bill as it came from the House of Representatives of an amendment that colored children should occupy the same school-room with white children where no objection was made. This was voted down, and the House bill was passed.

OTHER IMPORTANT NEW LAWS.

The new Election law, passed by the Legislature on Tuesday last, abolishes our Spring elections, and prescribes that henceforth general elections shall be held only biennially, on the second Tuesday in October. This law will save the people of the State a great deal of expense, and is cordially approved by the great mass of the members of both parties. The report of the Committee of investigation on the outrages committed on the male and female convicts by the late warden and the jailers of the State Prison at Jeffersonville, has been ordered to be printed in spite of the determined opposition of the influential friends of the parties implicated in this scandalous affair. The publication of the report, it may be safely predicted, will create a profound sensation, although some of the atrocities perpetrated by the villains at whose mercy the unfortunate prisoners were, are already generally known. There is one thing connected with this affair which it is difficult to understand, and that is, why are no steps taken to prosecute these men who tortured the male convicts and ravished the females? And why has the infamous warden been permitted to leave the State unmolested after handing in his resignation?

A CLERICAL TRIAL AND ITS RESULTS.

A most curious scene took place a few days ago at St. John's Episcopal Church, in Lafayette. In the presence of a large crowd of spectators Rev. L. W. RUSS, the Rector of St. John's Church, was publicly admonished by the Right Rev. Mr. TALBOT, Assistant Bishop of Indiana, for immoral conduct, in an address whose bitterness and severity excited general surprise. Mr. RUSS had been tried by a court established in accordance with the regulations of his church on a number of charges, seemingly of no very great importance, and was finally convicted of having witnessed the performance of the "Black Crook," and of having applied exceedingly uncomplimentary terms to a female member of his flock. The whole affair has produced quite a commotion among the Episcopalians of Indiana. Mr. RUSS' own congregation sustains him very earnestly, and strongly disapproves of the course pursued toward him by his enemies.

THE OLEM-ABRAMS AFFAIR.

Mrs. OLEM has at last been sent to the State Prison. For some reason as yet unexplained the prison officials treat this murderess with unusual lenity. She has not been required to don the ugly prison uniform, and has been permitted to furnish her cell at her own expense. It is reported even that she receives her food, not from the prison kitchen, but from a Jeffersonville hotel, and she is employed in the light work of mending the clothes of some of the other prisoners. While the women imprisoned in the same penitentiary for having committed trifling larcenies are treated with great rigor, this murderess is granted privileges hitherto entirely unknown in the State Prison *régime*. Her accomplice, ABRAMS, will be tried next month, at Indianapolis. The interest of the public in the Young murder has considerably abated since Mrs. OLEM has been taken to Jeffersonville. There can be but little doubt that ABRAMS will be convicted, and, like Mrs. OLEM, sentenced to the State Prison for life. W. C.

The Tennessee Militia Being Mustered Out.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Press & Times, May 5.

Under the amended Militia law the State Guards were called out about two months ago, at a time when terrorism existed in many counties of the State. Colored men were being whipped, shot and hung, in some localities, almost nightly. Union men were attacked in their homes at night, and were in fear of their lives, and uncondemned men were wrested from the officers of the law, taken from jail and hung.

The calling out of the militia was attended by a speedy cessation of these outrages. The Kuklux disappeared as if by magic. The militia sent into disaffected counties restored confidence in the minds of the Union people, and sent terror to the hearts of the evil-doers. Many of the most notorious Kuklux leaders left the State. The militia, now, after having accomplished their mission, will be disbanded and sent home, subject to be called out at the Governor's discretion. Five full companies will, however, be retained in the service, under the command of General COOPER. Comptroller BLACKBURN having returned from New-York yesterday with money to pay off the men, the mustering out was commenced at once.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Agricultural Convention—Formation of an Agricultural and Mechanical Society—Southern versus Northern Manufactures of Cotton—Facts and Figures—Use of Fertilizers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Tuesday, May 4, 1869.

The great feature of the past week is the State Agricultural Convention, which met on the 28th and 29th ult. at this place. It is in many respects one of the most important assemblages held here since the war. Twenty-two counties, out of thirty-one, were represented, and the number of delegates present was 182. Much of the best talent of the State was there. The occasion called for it. All the industrial vocations have been revolutionized by the abolition of slavery; and every pursuit demanding either mind or muscle must be recast. In agriculture, especially, the changes are vital—new crops, new kinds of labor, new implements and new objects of culture. The Convention grew out of this necessity for new and vigorous thought in all these things. The men were in earnest. The body promptly organized a permanent association, called the Agricultural and Mechanical Society of South Carolina. It is to meet yearly, and to have an annual fair, both on the second Wednesday of November. There were no negroes among the delegates. Committees were appointed upon all the leading ideas of the day; not only upon cotton, rice, stock-raising, corn and fencing, but also upon immigration and labor, sorghum, commercial fertilizers, improved implements, fish culture and bee culture. The subject of manufactures—especially that of cotton—received a great deal of discussion, and some able papers were presented upon these points. Upon the whole, the movement was characterized by a great deal of good sense, good temper, and a practical character that has been wanting in too many of our deliberative bodies.

MANUFACTURING COTTON IN THE SOUTH.

There are eighty-two cotton factories in the South which run 214,000 spindles; while in the North are 881 factories which run 6,161,000 spindles. And notwithstanding this disparity it is easily demonstrable that cotton manufacture is more profitable here than in the North, and more profitable than in England. A few figures will set this matter in its proper light. The prices given are received from the very highest authorities, the Superintendent of the Saluda Cotton Mills at this place furnishing the facts for both estimates. The price of cotton in Columbia is put at 20 cents a pound; in New-York, at 22.5 cents; and in Manchester, England, at 24 cents. These are fair proportions. The cost of making a pound of cotton into yarn in Columbia is 9 cents, while in New-York it is 14.81 cents; and in Manchester it is 11.25 cents. Let us first compare Southern manufactures with Northern. The cost of freight and insurance from Columbia to New-York is eight-tenths of a cent a pound; commission and cartage there cannot reach 2.61 cents; so that the cost of the pound of Southern-made yarn delivered upon the counters of New-York is, all told, 31.81 cents. The cost of the pound of yarn made in New-York is 22.5 cents added to 14.81, making it 36.81; that is to say, the Southern-made yarn has cost the maker full *five cents a pound less* than the same made in the North. Now for the English. A manufacturer of cotton yarns in Manchester, England, having examined the books of this Saluda Cotton Mills, gives us the information that the manufacture is done here cheaper than in Manchester by about the difference in value of currency and gold. His figures, reduced to the same currency as the above estimates, give us these as the items of a pound of his yarn. Price of the cotton 24 cents, and price of making into yarn 11.25 cents, making the total cost to the manufacturer 35.25 cents for a pound of yarn. The cost of transfer of the pound of Southern yarn—costing in the South 29 cents—from the South to England, is, including both freight and insurance barely 1.5 cents. This, added to the preceding cost, makes the yarn to England 30.5 cents, whereas the pound manufactured in England costs 35.25 cents; showing that the Southern manufacturer can put his yarns down in England 4.75 cents cheaper than the English manufacturer can make them there.

These estimates all refer to No. 20 yarns made upon JENKS' ring-traveler spindles; and they have been made with the greatest care by a man who is investing his large property in this business—who has been at it all his life—and whose individual interest does not seem to lie in exciting to rival establishments in the South. His own statements, which I have condensed and combined, are very minute and carefully digested.

USE OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

The immense increase in the use of guanos and the various phosphates—known now as commercial fertilizers, and so generalized—is also important and significant. A man engaged in its importation and use estimates that South Carolina has this year bought ten times as much of these fertilizers as she ever did in one year before. One fact from which the estimate comes is the case of Newberry County, which has, through its regular merchants, imported sixteen times as much this year as ever before. The estimate of ten times for the whole State is not excessive. The immense quantity appears in another way. The entire freightage of the South Carolina Railroad—from Charleston to Columbia and the interior of the State generally—including all kinds of freight, up to the 1st of April this year, is 25,882 tons; and of this, 10,815 tons were fertilizers. That is to say, 42 per cent. of the entire freightage of the main railroad coming into the State is commercial fertilizers. They are to be applied to all possible kinds of crops—corn, cotton, grains, trees and gardens.

COTTON FRAUD.

Eighteen bales of cotton offered in this market a few days ago were discovered to be fraudulently packed—foxed is the popular word—having dirt, cotton seed and wet cotton put in the centres, while good cotton in proper condition appeared upon the outside. The fraud was traced to the freedmen, who packed the cotton as their own, and took this method to increase their share of the crop. BOISE.

The Late Rains in the South.

From the Mobile (Ala.) Register, May 1.

The intelligence from the rivers indicates the probability that the flood is the heaviest ever yet known. For sixty miles below Tuscaloosa everything was under water before the last rain, and affairs must be much more serious now. Captain CHARLEY LOCKLIN reports that during the *Gertrude's* trip it rained every mile of the way from Mobile to Wetumpka. It is not only the overflow, but the extreme saturation and washing of the ground which has interrupted and retarded the operations of agriculture. Replanting of cotton on a large scale will be necessary, and even this will have to be relinquished in many instances for want of seed. Indeed, some good calculators are of opinion that the replacing of much of the cotton with corn will be anything but a misfortune to the country, as too many of the planters, with their habitual selfishness, had availed themselves of the general opinion that small planting was the true policy, to plant an extra breadth of cotton themselves, and that to so great an extent as practically to frustrate the very policy on which they were building their hopes of profit.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun, May 3.

The very heavy rains that have fallen in this and the adjoining counties in Georgia and Alabama the past week, have seriously damaged the young cotton by washing it up and covering it up with sand and dirt. In this way the stand of cotton has been seriously and irreparably damaged. The grass is fast taking possession of many plantations, and if the rains continue any longer, much of the cotton planted will have to be abandoned for want of the necessary labor to clean it out.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, May 1.

The recent heavy rains have caused the streams in this section to be very much swollen, and similar accounts come from other portions of the State. Pearl River has not been so high for many years, and all the creeks and bayous are full to overflowing, seriously damaging crops in the bottom lands.

FEARED HIS MOTHER MORE THAN DROWNING.—A few days ago a small boy fell off a wharf in this city, and was rescued from drowning by the bystanders. Seeing his mother coming down the street, he expressed himself as preferring to drown rather than risk the consequences of getting his clothes wet. Accordingly he sprang into the water three times more, being fished out each time with considerable difficulty. Finally his mother promised not to whip him, and he consented to accompany her. No sooner had the boy got home, however, than his mother broke her promise, and gave him an unmerciful thrashing.—*Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle.*

THE MARYLAND HOMICIDE.

Trial of Miss Cairnes for the Murder of Her Alleged Betrayer.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

BELAIR, Harford Co., Md., Thursday, May 6.

The trial of Miss MARTHA J. CAIRNES for the murder of NICHOLAS MCCOMAS, her alleged seducer, on the 10th of April last, at Jarrettsville, commenced here yesterday. From the large number of talesmen summoned and the regular jurors, (after the rejection of a good many on account of having formed an opinion,) a jury was impaneled. The prisoner, a good-looking woman, about 28 or 30 years of age, pleaded not guilty.

Attorney-General JONES opened the case for the prosecution, setting forth the facts expected to be proved as establishing the crime of murder. HENRY W. ARCHER, for the defence, then addressed some general and pathetic remarks to the Court and jury on the peculiar character of the case.

The first witness called was John Ware, who testified that he had been acquainted with McComas, but not with Miss Cairnes, though he knew her by sight; while at Jarrettsville, on the 10th of April, he saw her enter the bar-room and come rapidly to the door, looking upon the porch where he and McComas both were; the latter was about ten feet to the right of the door, and Miss Cairnes, leveling a revolver which she held in her hand, fired in the direction of McComas; then stepping backward, and apparently preparing to fire again, said: "Gentlemen, you all know what it's done for;" did not know McComas was shot; witness told McComas to run, but he staggered backward, catching hold of an upright of the porch; he grew pale, his eyes glazed, and he soon had the appearance of a dying man; Miss Cairnes advanced and fired a second time, when McComas fell off the porch, and while he was lying upon the ground she fired two more shots at him; she then passed into the bar-room; witness helped to take McComas up; they carried him into the house, but never heard him speak after the firing commenced; it was found that one ball had penetrated the left breast, near the heart, and another the upper portion of the thigh.

John T. Street, sworn—Resides at Jarrettsville; knew Miss Cairnes and McComas; was at home when McComas died; it occurred at my house; she asked me if McComas was there; I told her I thought not; she said, "Yes he is;" when I left the parlor, I went into the dining-room and stood at the table until several shots were fired; I then walked out, and some one said, "He is a dead man;" the time of the shooting was not one minute from the time I saw her until it took place; when I got out of the door of the dining-room into the bar-room, McComas was lying on the ground; he was picked up and taken into the parlor; I was too much confused to recollect anything about the windows.

Several other witnesses who were eye-witnesses of the occurrence were called, but their testimony disclosed nothing not heretofore elicited.

The case for the prosecution was closed this morning, and the examination of witnesses for the defence was commenced. Abraham Gladden testified that he has known Miss Cairnes intimately ever since she was born; her general character is as good as can be in every respect; her social position is very good; never heard of any complaints; thinks she has no superior in the neighborhood; that she is kind and gentle and modest and charitable, and very active in cases of sickness, death, and Sunday School celebrations.

Thomas M. Cathcart also testified as to the good character of the prisoner.

Thomas M. Bay testified—Live in the neighborhood of Miss Cairnes; have known her all her life; am a connection of her family; she is the daughter of my niece; our families have been somewhat together; know her intimately; her character is very respectable; never heard a word derogatory to her character until this came out; she was remarked as a modest young lady; never heard of her being other than charitable and kind in disposition; she has lived with her mother since her father's death; was still living there up to this occurrence.

Thomas Hope, Rev. Thomas Myers, Rev. T. S. C. Smith, William Hope, John Rush Street and several others testified to the good character of the prisoner, her mildness, amiability, and zealousness in works of charity, &c.

Gabriel Smithson sworn—I have known Miss Cairnes intimately for about twenty years; she visited my daughters frequently, her mother's house being only half a mile from mine; I never heard her general reputation questioned; I was at Jarrettsville at the time of the occurrence and saw the firing; saw McComas on the porch; saw Miss Cairnes appear at the door and shoot instantly; she looked pale, and her manner appeared wild and resolute; her expression was quite different from what it formerly had been; after the thing was over, I told the people I thought she was crazy, and would take her own life before morning; the whole affair occupied only half a minute.

Mrs. Mary A. Cairnes, mother of the prisoner, sworn—Knew Nicholas McComas for seven years; he was engaged to be married to my daughter, applied formally to witness for her consent to the engagement.

The State here objected to the witness deposing to the declarations of McComas, as not tending to show the guilt or innocence of the prisoner.

After discussion, the Court decided that the antecedent relations of the parties could be given as evidence, and Mrs. Cairnes continued: McComas was received into the family as an accepted suitor; dresses were made up and other preparations made for the marriage; no time was set; McComas put it off on various frivolous pretexts from one time to another; McComas finally appointed a day in November last for the marriage, but never came to the house afterward; my daughter suffered much distress of mind in consequence of this action; wept and shed tears; witness' daughter is now the mother of a child; MCCOMAS was aware of the fact when he last promised to marry her; witness inquired of MCCOMAS what he was going to do; he said it was all his fault; that he would take care of her; witness said, "You marry her, and I will take care of her;" MCCOMAS said, "Don't you blame MARTHA JANE;" I said, "I will not throw her out of the doors;" finally he promised to marry her on the next Thursday; his calculation was to go to Baltimore and be married, but he never came, and MARTHA JANE sat up until 4 o'clock, waiting for him, and then went to bed weeping; she was confined on the 1st day of January last; Dr. MARTIN JARRETT attended her; there was a wedding-dress and a wedding-ring, and it is on her finger there now.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

BELAIR, Md., Friday May 7.

This morning, after two or three ladies had testified to the good character of Miss CAIRNES, and to the fact that she was making her wedding clothes in the Winter of 1867-8, *Gabriel Smithson* was recalled and testified: Heard part of Mrs. Cairne's testimony; heard Mrs. Cairnes speak of a promise made by McComas to marry her daughter; had some conversation with N. McComas the same night; he was at my house; I told him I thought he was about getting into difficulties; he denied it; said he didn't know; I said, "you are;" at last he agreed he was, and burst into tears; he said, "it is my fault;" no names were mentioned; he did not mention Miss Cairne's name; I told him he had better marry her; he did not give me much satisfaction; he said she was a fine girl and a lady; I did not understand him as refusing to marry her; he did not agree to marry her; I persuaded him to do so; told him of the consequences; he spoke very highly of her as a lady; said it was his fault, and wept bitterly; McComas was 35 or 40 years of age; had but little property; he lived with his mother and three sisters, one of whom is very delicate, the other two strong and healthy girls; McComas' father died suddenly, fell off his horse; McComas' mother and sisters were dependent upon him for support; his brothers are married men, have families; they are of limited means; on the night of his conversation with McComas alluded to above, there was a corn husking at his house; word was sent out to the pile for him and McComas to come in the house; witness went in and found Mrs. Cairnes there, and as he had nothing to do with it, he left; the thing had come out then; knowing that neither McComas nor Mrs. Cairnes wanted him, witness left them alone; it was after this that witness had the conversation with McComas; McComas said he loved the girl better than any woman he ever knew, but said he was not fit to marry; witness did not know what McComas meant by this; he always spoke in the highest terms of the girl, said she was a lady; afterward, at Jarrettsville, McComas called witness out and told him that they had brought suit against him for the maintenance of the child, and said that he was willing to pay for it; McComas then alluded to some slanderous talk which had been going around the neighborhood; that the child was either a married man's or a black man's; McComas said this was all wrong; did not deny the paternity of the child, but said that they could not prove that he had promised to marry her; witness then told him that he had better leave the neighborhood; that the girl stood high; that the thing would not die out, and people would not let him alone; this was the last conversation witness had with McComas.

John Hutchins sworn—Was within two feet of the bar-room door when the shooting took place; saw it all after the first shot; saw the woman in the door firing; did not know who she was, but thought she was crazy, and had escaped from a madhouse; did not know who she was shooting at, and got out of the way; her eyes were glaring, and her whole appearance was that of a raving maniac. Attorney-General Jones objected to taking the testimony of this witness as to the sanity or insanity of the accused, claiming that under the law and precedents the opinion only of medical experts could be taken on such a point, and asked that this evidence be ruled out. After considerable argument, Chief Justice GRASON delivered the opinion of the Court that the opinion of the witness on the point could be received.

Witness had known Miss CAIRNES by sight for the last twenty years, but was never in her company; had seen her at Bethel Church and on the road; had never spoken to her; did not know who she was on the day of the firing until after she turned to go back; only thought the woman was crazy because of her actions at the time; knew nothing of her movements or actions before or since; if he had he would not have altered his opinion—would still have thought she was a crazy woman. [At this point the accused smiled, and there was partial applause in the lobby.]

The cross-examination of this witness having been concluded, Mr. Archer stated that the defense had no further evidence to offer.

James Woods recalled by the prosecution.—When Miss Cairnes came through the dining-room after the shooting, her brother said to her twice, "Come on here, and get on your horse."

Mr. Farnandis.—What is the object of this?

Attorney-General JONES—To prove that her brother did not regard her as insane, but addressed her as a reasonable person.

Judge JARRETT recalled by the prosecution—Did not see Miss CAIRNES ride off from the hotel; was asked by her brother to ride home with her; overtook her about a quarter of a mile from Jarrettsville, when she said: "I told him I would do it, and I have done it."

Charles Ayres sworn: Is well acquainted with Miss Cairnes; known her for twenty-five years; Miss Cairnes, on the night of the 10th of April, came to his house alone with her infant in her arms; Miss Cairnes spoke in the usual way; the ordinary civilities passed between them; her manner did not strike him as being anything out of the usual way; had no idea that anything had happened; saw nothing in her to make him suppose anything had happened; her replies were just as sensible as they always had been.

Dr. George Archer called by defence—Has been a practicing physician for twenty years; gave his opinion that the fact of the girl being collected and calm an hour or two after the occurrence would be no indication of soundness of mind, but rather the reverse.

The case was then closed on both sides. P. H. RUTLEDGE, Esq., State's Attorney, commenced the closing argument on the part of the prosecution, first reminding the jury that with the alleged crimes and wrong doing of NICHOLAS MCCOMAS they had nothing whatever to do, but to vindicate the insulted majesty of the law. After reading from various authorities, he claimed that the killing of MCCOMAS was a deliberately planned and premeditated murder; that her brother, RICHARD CAIRNES, was accessory before the fact, and contending that the plea of insanity could not be sustained.

Herman Stump, Jr., Esq., on the part of the defence, then spoke of the pride which he felt in having been chosen as one of the defenders of innocence; that there was a written law, but there was also a law, within the human breast, which had been affirmed and reaffirmed by the verdicts of juries in many similar cases; that the jury could temper the written law, and so alleviate it. He spoke of the wrongs suffered by the prisoner, and added to the jury that not only the eyes of the assembled concourse were upon them, but also the eyes of the whole community. He spoke feelingly of the modesty, kindness, amiability and excellence of character of the prisoner, as clearly shown by the evidence of many witnesses.

Mr. Stump was still speaking when this report closed, at 4 P. M.

Sympathy for the Prisoner—She is Furnished Rooms at a Hotel—Her Appearance and Demeanor.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.

BELAIR, Md., Thursday, May 6, 1869.

As a single, and, perhaps, remarkable illustration of the moral strength of the sympathy of the people for the unfortunate young woman, it may be mentioned that when she gave herself up to the authorities, some three weeks ago, no one imagined, for a moment, that she was to be incarcerated like a felon. Had she been imprisoned in the county jail, it is possible, indignation would have arrayed itself alongside of sympathy and something might have occurred to the detriment of the county's excellent repute for peace and order. But no such emergency was presented. The county jail, occupied chiefly by negro thieves, and containing besides some few white culprits of the lowest riff-raff, was not considered a proper place for a lady; and the term lady is applied to the unfortunate with honest earnestness by all who know her. The Sheriff consequently assumed the responsibility of providing more becoming accomodations for her, and she was quartered accordingly at Glenn's Hotel. Here she has the liberty of the hotel, receives her friends and relatives at pleasure, and appears, unostentatiously, at the public tables.

Miss CAIRNES is quite engaging, some say pretty in appearance. Her figure is exceedingly slight. She is rather tall; has a small face, regular in outline, light complexion, dark eyes and hair, and possesses a quiet, modest expression, which is in keeping with her general demeanor. It will not be deemed carrying details too far, when for the sake of more perfectly portraying her *personnel* it is remarked that her physical weight, according to her own testimony in casual conversation with friends, does not exceed ninety-seven pounds. Such points of observation might be deemed trifling under ordinary circumstances, but it is well to take advantage of even little things to correct an erroneous impression which has originated in this case among hearsay attestators. It is reported by some who have even seen her, but who cannot resist the impulse to invest the lady with heroic attributes, that she is of muscular frame, resolute and haughty in appearance, and quite a fitting character for just such a tragedy as that in which an unhappy fate has involved her.

During her nominal imprisonment at the Glenn House, Miss CAIRNES has had the companionship of her widowed mother most of the time, and has been frequently called upon by her brothers and other relatives and friends. The family, which has always been in excellent circumstances, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of the community, still possesses its hold upon the hearts of its friends, rather strengthened, if possible, by the affliction into which it has been plunged. And, on the other hand, the soft voice of sympathy is not unheard beneath the roof that sheltered the betrayer. There, too, a widowed mother mourns; and brothers and sisters, bitterly grieved at the mortal ending of a brother's error, lack in their grief nothing that a general condolence can yield to assuage it.

Thus far, the demeanor of Miss CAIRNES in Court has been remarkably calm. She appears to be entirely self-possessed, but there is an evidence of sadness in her look which gives expression to the "brooding sorrow" that even sated vengeance and public sympathy cannot expel.

The Charges Against the Illinois State-house Commissioners.

From the Chicago Journal, May 6.

Governor PALMER yesterday held an investigation, at his office, of the charges preferred by General J. C. WEBBER, late Secretary of the State-house Board, against Messrs. BUNN, BEVERIDGE and ROBINSON, Commissioners. There were present Messrs. BUNN and BEVERIDGE, Commissioner ROBINSON having been suddenly called away from the city by the illness of his family. The charges having been read, the answer of the Commissioners, as heretofore published in the papers, was read, and, neither party having any witnesses to introduce, the Governor stated that he found no evidence to sustain any of the charges, except that in relation to the altering of the bid of BARNARD & GOWEN. So far as the other charges were concerned, he said they were evidently made under a misapprehension of facts, and there was nothing to justify him in acting upon them; but in relation to the charge reserved, he would hear any further evidence that General WEBBER might be able to produce hereafter. The Governor will carefully review the charges, after completing the investigation, and give his conclusions to the public at length.

A Brazilian Present to J. G. Whittier.

From the Boston Transcript, May 5.

A curious present has been sent to WHITTIER from Brazil. One of the poet's most beautiful pieces is the "Cry of a Lost Soul," founded on a tradition of Northern Brazil, to the effect that the lonely nocturnal cry of the bird called by the people on the Amazon the *Alma de Gaboclo*, or *Alma perdida*, (the soul of the Indian, or the Lost Soul,) is not the cry of a bird, but of

"The pained soul of some infidel
Or cursed heretic that cries from hell."

This poem so interested the Emperor of Brazil that he translated it very faithfully and poetically into Portuguese, and sent an autograph copy to WHITTIER. It was also translated by PEDRO LUIZ, a Brazilian poet, and published widely in South America. The Emperor furthermore sent to Mr. WHITTIER two fine stuffed specimens of the *Alma perdida*, (the *Piaya Cayana Lin*,) but through the honesty of the Captain of the vessel, or of the New-York Custom-house, the birds never reached Amesbury. A few weeks ago two other unstuffed specimens were sent from Brazil to the poet, and have recently been "set up" here, and have attracted much attention. They are to be forwarded to Mr. WHITTIER to-day.

Destitution of the Sioux at Fort Wadsworth.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, May 2.

Major BENJAMIN THOMPSON, the agent of the Dakota Sioux, who arrived in the city on Thursday night from Fort Wadsworth, reports the existence, during the Winter and Spring, of extreme destitution and great suffering among the Sioux Indians in the jurisdiction of that agency. He stated that there are and have been ample supplies at the fort, but not under his control. Bishop WHIPPLE, to whom the Government intrusted the duty of furnishing supplies, has performed it well, but, instead of intrusting their distribution to the agent, he has assigned that duty to Dr. DANIELS, recently appointed agent in place of Major THOMPSON, though he has not yet received his commission. The agent complains that the method of distribution adopted by Dr. DANIELS was defective and partial, the supplies being issued on the representations of the chiefs to persons designated by them, and that many of the men living at a distance of from twenty to forty miles from the fort received no food at all. The consequence, the Major says, is that some forty Indian children and a number of old women and others have died of starvation. Many of the old women have been reduced to such pitiful straits that they have been compelled to sustain life by eating the bark of trees. Mr. THOMPSON relates some heartrending cases of destitution which fell under his own eye. Having no control over the supplies at the fort, and no funds at his disposal for the relief of the prevailing destitution, the Major was compelled to draw on the Improvement Fund under his charge for that purpose, and by this means was enabled to alleviate some portion of the distress.

A STRANGE TRAGEDY.

A College Student Shoots Himself While Driving With a Young Lady.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, May 4.

Early yesterday afternoon, GEORGE CLAYTON, a student at Griswold College, between 17 and 18 years of age, called at the residence of Mr. JOHN HALEY, and invited his daughter MARY to take a ride into the country. Young CLAYTON had been paying her some attention, and, as she was only about 17 years of age, her father had requested her to cease accompanying him. When he made his wishes known she refused to go with him, but upon his pressing his invitation she told him she could not go, as her father had forbidden her to do so. He still urged her to go, stating that it would be the last time he would ever ask her. The young lady consulted her mother, and was given permission to go, with the understanding that they should not be gone more than half an hour. The fine horses and stylish buggy were at the door, and the young couple started off to enjoy the beautiful May afternoon. CLAYTON, young and full of romantic fervor, was lively and seemingly happy. He drove into the country in the vicinity of Black Hawk, three miles away, and then turned toward the city. He had come this way but a short distance when he asked her to take the reins. She drove slowly a short distance, when CLAYTON put his hand in a side pocket of his coat, and told her he had "got something here." "What is it?" He pulled forth a small-sized Smith & Wesson revolver, asking, "Do you think this will shoot?"

"Why, no, that's nothing but a play pistol!"

"I'll show that it will shoot," said CLAYTON, placing the pistol against his temple as he uttered the words. She supposed that he was in sport, and putting her hand up quickly, pushed the pistol away, and told him to 'shoot into the road.' He turned the pistol toward the roadside, and, with his thumb, snapped it several times. She drove along for a short distance further, keeping watch of him the while, when he again called her attention to the pistol, saying, 'Don't you think it will shoot?' She made the same answer as before, calling it a mock pistol.

CLAYTON replied, "I will show you," and raising the pistol, turned its muzzle toward his head, about nine inches from his right temple, and fired. He fell forward upon his knees, with his head over the dash-board, and the horses started as if frightened. She, supposing that he was still playing, asked him to get up and attend to the horse. His only reply was a moan. She took hold of him, lifted him back against the seat, and saw the blood upon his face. Then she realized her situation. She tried to lift him upon the seat; the horse made a fresh start, and CLAYTON fell upon the wheel, evidently unconscious. Her presence of mind did not desert her. She grasped the reins, stopped the horse, and finding that CLAYTON was still unconscious, wound the reins about the dash-handle and looked around for assistance. Twenty rods away stood a farmer's house, and she hurried to the place, told the woman what had happened, asked her to summon help, and ran back to the buggy. When she reached it CLAYTON was standing on the ground, with his hand upon the seat, the blood running down his face. She asked him, "Why did you shoot yourself?" He made no reply, but turned and got into the buggy, and stood with one hand resting upon the top, and the other holding the pistol at an elevation of about forty-five degrees, looking at her, smiled as if in answer to her question, and sank back upon the seat without saying a word. Fearing to go near the buggy she stepped to the horse's head and held the animal until the farmer arrived. The farmer took a seat at the side of CLAYTON, started toward the city, while the young lady walked in the same direction. She had gone but a short distance when a gentleman overtook her with a buggy and brought her to her father's house.

The farmer brought his charge to SMITH's livery stable, where the buggy belonged. Here CLAYTON seemed to understand all that was said to him, although he was unable to speak. He was conveyed to his boarding-house, and died at twenty minutes past 11 last night. Young CLAYTON has been a student at the Griswold College for nearly a year. He is the son of Mr. D. B. CLAYTON, who is engaged upon the Pacific Railroad, and resides at present at Echo City, Utah Territory, with his wife, the stepmother of his unfortunate son. It is the opinion of some friends of young CLAYTON that he did not intend to shoot himself. This is based upon the fact that the cartridges of the revolver were all discharged but one when it was taken out of his pocket, where the farmer placed it. It is supposed that he thought that all the chambers were discharged, and that while snapping it, as he failed to hit his companion, he turned the chambers till he came to the loaded one. Then he pointed the muzzle to his head, with no idea that the pistol contained a charge, and pulled the trigger.

More of Mr. Vallandigham's Views Respecting the Chase Movement.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Ledger, April 30.

The "Central Organ" (the Columbus *Statesman*) has much to say in disparagement of what it terms the "Chase movement" of last Fall. We know very little about that, had nothing to do with it, and of course are not responsible for what any person thought, said, or did, in relation thereto. CHASE was not put on the ticket, but had he been, we should have supported him to the best of our ability, and it is likely the *Statesman* would have done the same thing. It is very easy to urge that CHASE did not agree with the Democracy in sentiment. It may be that he did not on the "Greenback" question, but how much better did the Convention do? Governor SEYMOUR differed even more widely with Western Democrats on that issue than the Chief Justice. To say the most, neither SEYMOUR nor BLAIR represented the Democracy of the West on the great practical questions of the day more than did CHASE. CHASE had always been a hard money man, and when necessity seemed to require it, became the father of the "greenbacks." On the tariff question, the most important and vital issue before the people, CHASE was and is Democratic. He is a States rights man, more thorough than SEYMOUR, and was in favor of allowing the Southern States to resume their functions in the Union on the most liberal terms.

The great argument brought against the eminent Chief Justice, was that he is favorable to "negro suffrage." But how? His platform was that suffrage was a question for the several States, and that neither Congress nor the Federal Government had anything to do with it. Is not that Democratic? If Ohio, or New-York, or South Carolina deemed it proper to enfranchise the negro, it was nobody's business outside. That is Democratic likewise.

Certain Democrats in South Carolina and Georgia, and Louisiana, have favored and do now favor the enfranchisement of colored men for reasons of their own. That is no affair of ours. We in Ohio are opposed to such enfranchisement, and that is our business, and does not concern Georgia. It would be well that Democrats should keep these cardinal principles in mind, for their controlling influence will save them much trouble.

A Quick Trip Overland.

From the Sacramento, (Cal.) Union, April 21.

Among the passengers by the Central Pacific train yesterday afternoon were CHARLES D. BURCH and D. JACOBS, of Portland, Oregon; J. A. WATSON, of Alameda, and ORLANDO M. PACKARD, of Dalles City, Oregon. The party left Chicago at 3 P. M., of the 12th inst., (Monday,) and on the following Friday night were at Corinne, a station, twenty-eight miles west of Ogden, having been fortunate enough to get a ride from Ogden to Corinne upon a construction train, no passenger trains running on the Union Pacific Railroad west of the former place. They found Corinne to contain about 1,000 inhabitants, most of whom were of the "irresponsible" class. The party traversed the streets through darkness and rain looking for a hotel, but failed to find one. Liquor saloons and hurdy-gurdy dance-houses monopolized the business of the place, except that transacted by the three stage lines centering there. Finding that they could not obtain quarters, the conductor of the construction train kindly invited them to sleep in the cars, which they were glad to do. The Union Pacific Company's track was laid twelve miles west of Corinne, but owing to the lack of materials none had been put down since the Wednesday previous to their arrival. The Company had workmen engaged in grading in the vicinity of Promontory Point. There is said to be a difference of from fifty to eighty feet in the height of the grade of the roads at the point where they will lap, the Central being the highest. Taking the stage at Corinne on Saturday, the travelers rode about thirty-five miles and met the Central Pacific tracklayers at Monument Point. Here they got on a construction train, from which they presently changed to another, and finally, after making eight changes, they reached Elko, about 200 miles from the front. Leaving Elko at the regular hour of passenger trains, they reached this city at 1:30 P. M. yesterday, making the trip from Chicago in the quickest time on record—seven days, twenty-two and one-half hours. The best time made by the mails so far is ten days.

Affairs in Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, May 5, 1869.

A large immigration meeting was held here to-night under the auspices of the Knoxville Industrial Association. Speeches were made by Colonel J. W. FORNEY, Hon. C. H. VAN WYCK, of New-York, and others of the party which is traveling in the South with Colonel FORNEY.

Although some reflections were made by the Conservative or Democratic papers before the party arrived, the meeting was harmonious and enthusiastic, and before adjourning voted unanimously that immigrants to East Tennessee were heartily welcome, no matter what their native State or what their politics.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1869.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The fluctuations in the London Money market are explained by the *Times* as due to the advance in the rate of interest in the Bank of England.

The Mayor of Cork, who has suddenly become so conspicuous in connection with the recent Fenian demonstration, has been offered a nomination for Parliament from the electors of Youghal.

There is still a talk of a change in the Executive of Spain. It is proposed to name SERRANO as Regent, with PRIM as President of the Council and War Minister. This arrangement would, of course, be provisional, and obtain only till a monarch is elected.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate, yesterday, the bill legalizing the New-York Central 30 per cent. scrip dividend, and the Railroad Consolidation bill, were passed. The votes by which the Broadway Underground and the Two-tier Railroad bills were rejected, were reconsidered, and the bills amended and passed. A Conference Committee was appointed on the Tax Levy, and at midnight had not reported. Mayor HALL sends a telegram from Albany in regard to these levies. He says that the levy, irrespective of bonds issued mainly for City improvement and judgments, are in excess of last year's only about $350,000; and that after providing for the interest on the bonds authorized by the levies and deducting the amount provided for by tax relief bonds, the new taxes are estimated in the aggregate at about twenty-one and a half millions, and are then two millions and a half less than last year. He says that the rate of tax will probably not exceed two and a fiftieth per cent., while it was two and a sixty-ninth last year.

GENERAL.

Señor SATRUSTEGNI, the Spanish Consul, had an interview with Marshal BARLOW yesterday afternoon, and gave him important information about Cuban movements in this City, requesting to prevent the departure of a war expedition which is now being prepared. The Marshal has received instructions from the State Department to use every precaution toward preventing any war vessel from leaving this port. About 200 Cubans departed on the German steamer *Bremen* yesterday, it is thought with martial intentions.

Intelligence from St. Domingo to the 18th of April is received by mail. The people of all parties are said to be anxious for annexation to the United States. Hostilities against the Dominicans have been suspended, and the people are represented in complete harmony with the administration of President BAEZ.

The Peruvian Minister, Señor F. A. GARCIA, took his farewell of the President yesterday. He expressed his admiration for the institutions of the United States, and expressed a fervent hope that amicable relations would continue to prevail between the two countries.

A financial statement was presented to the Canadian House of Commons last night. There is a balance in favor of the Dominion on the receipts and expenditures of the last nine months; and the estimates of the coming year likewise exhibit a surplus of about $950,000. No reduction, however, is suggested in customs or excise.

Chief Justice CHASE has ruled that the Government cannot collect income tax from foreigners who hold our bonds, and that what has been collected must be refunded. The Internal Revenue Bureau is preparing to carry out this decision; and several hundred thousand dollars will come out of the Treasury in consequence of it.

Woman suffrage has at length gained a definite standpoint in Massachusetts. On Friday, the Legislative Committee agreed by a vote of 9 to 1, to report an amendment to the State Constitution extending the privilege of voting to women.

A Charleston paper states that a citizen of New-York has bought the Snow's Island plantation, on Great Peedee for $13,000 cash. This is a historic spot; and famous as the almost inaccessible camping place of MARION, during the War of the Revolution.

The working-women of Boston have at length organized a league, among the objects of which are to educate women until their labor shall be as valuable as that of men, and to secure an equality of wages between the two sexes. The Women's Club in Boston has been for some time making inquiries with regard to the work and wages of women in that city, and some of the statistics thus gathered were used at the recent Convention of Working-women.

A boy has been tried and fined, through the efforts of an agent of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for overdriving sheep.

The Railroad Committee of the Cincinnati Common Council yesterday received the projectors of the various railroad routes through the Southern States, and listened to the details of their plans. A great deal of enthusiasm and a spirit of enterprise appears to prevail on this subject.

A private dispatch received in Washington on Saturday stated that Ex-President JOHNSON would be at the capital some time this week.

An injunction has been issued by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts to prevent the erection of the Soldiers' Monument in Cambridge, and the work was suspended on Friday.

A man named STEEL was drowned in a tank of oil on the line of the Alleghany Valley Railroad on Wednesday last. He was sent to examine the tank, and it is supposed that the gas escaping from the liquid overpowered him, and that losing his balance he fell in.

There is considerable danger of a crevasse below the City of New-Orleans, the Mississippi having risen to nearly its highest point in that locality.

A *nolle prosequi* will probably be entered on the remaining indictments against State Auditor WECKLIFFE, of Louisiana, charged with misdemeanor in office, a verdict of not guilty having been returned on the second indictment, which was considered the strongest of them.

Cotton was quiet but steady on Saturday. Breadstuffs were less sought after. Flour, Wheat and Corn were cheaper. Provisions dull and heavy. Groceries less freely dealt in. Refined Petroleum in brisk request. Freights quiet.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* proposes that the State of Kentucky celebrate, on the 7th of June next, the one hundredth anniversary of the first arrival of DANIEL BOONE within its borders.

Mr. GEORGE WALKER, President of the Third National Bank of Springfield, Mass., has been appointed by Governor CLAFLIN a special agent for the sale of Massachusetts bonds in Europe, and will sail for England on the 19th inst., in fulfillment of his commission. The amount of scrip authorized to be issued under existing laws is upward of $5,000,000, but the present wants of the Treasury are much less, and all that this agency is expected to accomplish will be done if a million or two of the State bonds are sold in London, and measures taken for future sale, on advantageous terms, of additional sums.

Up to the 23d ult., forty-nine sealing vessels had arrived at the ports of St. John's, Harbor Grace and Conbonear, with about 175,000 seals.

JOEL B. THOMPSON, now under sentence for murder, has been granted a new trial by the Supreme Court at Albany.

The Massachusetts Legislature having refused to accord a third reading to the Prohibitory Liquor bill, the question was yesterday reconsidered and the bill will receive further attention.

At a fire in St. Louis yesterday morning, forty-five horses and mules were burned.

The stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads have agreed to consolidate.

RADFORD O. RHODES, a prominent Republican of Warren County, Georgia, was murdered at his residence on Wednesday night, by a prowling band of Kukluxers, as it appears by the advices.

The trial of Miss CARRENS for killing her betrayer, NICHOLAS MCGOMAS, was concluded at Relaio, Md., on Friday, and the case given to the jury.

The English Ambassador is on a visit to Newburyport, Mass., having in view the hiring of a residence for himself and family for the Summer.

Bread is to be sold by weight in Philadelphia, by an order from the Select Council, based on an old State law passed in 1701.

The Mrs. ROWLAND who has been on trial at Cumberland, Md., the past week for the murder of her husband, HENRY ROWLAND, has just been acquitted. An indictment is still pending against her for the alleged poisoning of Mr. ROWLAND. The victim in this case, a well-to-do farmer, was murdered in his sleeping room in October last. As has before been stated, a negro named CARROLL is implicated.

The Cooperative Printers' Society met last evening at No. 62 East Broadway, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to their capital stock. An adjournment took place until the evening of the 22d inst., when it was hoped that the necessary funds would be entirely paid in.

A lecture upon the "Social Evil" was delivered yesterday by Dr. CHARLOTTE LOZIER, at the Women's Medical College, corner Second-avenue and Twelfth-street. A large number of ladies attended, many of them being quite young.

Superintendent KENNEDY, of the Metropolitan Police, received an anonymous letter yesterday from England, apprising him of a plot which has been matured by English stockholders in Erie, for the assassination of JAMES FISK, Jr.

The steamer *Memphis*, formerly a blockade runner, of 791 tons, was sold at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday to Mr. V. H. BROWN, of South-street, who gave $55,200 for her.

Pious Frauds and Social Vampires.

We submit to the Mayor and the City Marshal, who have been active in warning the public against the gift enterprises and dollar stores and the spirit-photographers, that there are other fields of labor not yet exhausted, and we hope they will not tire of the good work of crushing them out. There are, however, other species of fraud not less obnoxious, and against which only public sentiment can make successful warfare; and on the expression of that public sentiment, which is almost always in the right, we must depend for a correction of these abuses.

Prominent physicians and others have lately called attention to the fact that the Coroners, Coroners' deputies, and a certain class of idle men who act on Coroners' juries in this City and Brooklyn, have formed a "ring" for making money out of inquests. The charge as made was very general, and hence in some measure unjust and exaggerated, as all such charges are apt to be, but in one or two specified instances the evidence fully substantiated the charge. The *modus operandi*, as revealed in these statements, is something as follows: Certain members of the "ring," who might be not inaptly termed vampires or jackals, carefully examine each day the lists of deaths published in the daily papers, and also the certificate book in the proper department for issuing certificates of burial. They thus become aware of the name and address of deceased persons, the certified causes of death and the appointed hour for burial. If the cause of death affords the slightest excuse for an inquest, a jury is ordered from the "ring," and an inquiry is made at a cost to the City of $40 for each inquest held. In many cases this inquisition is wholly unnecessary and an outrage on the family of the dead. Thus an inquest was lately held on the person of an elderly gentleman who had died while under the care of a distinguished physician of high professional standing and acknowledged ability, from the effects of a fall on the ice *more than twelve months previously*. Other glaring instances of this kind of fraud are numerous. A late horrible improvement on it is intended to blackmail the family of the subject as well as swindle the City. The jury of vampires are subpœnaed to appear at the late residence of the deceased a few minutes before the hour appointed for the funeral services, and they can only be got rid of by the payment of a fee by the family, or, as in one of the cases reported, by the firmness of the family physician in refusing the Coroner permission to examine the body after the certificate of burial had been issued.

No sooner, however, has the vampire Coroner been avoided than another is encountered in the person of the undertaker. A metropolitan funeral is one of the most horrible spectacles which can be imagined. It is either all indecent display, as in the case of the prominent and wealthy, or indecent haste as in the case of the more humble. No Wall-street speculator's *coup* flashes through the streets with greater haste than the hearse of the undertaker. We have heard undertakers declare that they avoided Broadway on week days because of the impossibility of "making good time," but on Sundays, when the great thoroughfare is comparatively open, the races of the hearses are frequent and (to the drivers, apparently,) highly exciting. Presuming on the patience of grief and the natural reluctance of the bereaved to dispute the last expenses of the deceased, the undertaker never fails to make his bills as large as possible.

Another species of annoyances is of very late invention. Some lady, whose name we cannot recall, has discovered a means of preserving natural flowers in all their freshness of look, though not of smell; and she has offered her services to the public, with a view of preserving the decorations of the dead. This would all be well enough, and many persons would be glad to employ her art, and call in her aid, if it were not for the fact that she employs the most painful and offensive methods of tendering her services. She employs herself in a daily examination of the lists of deaths in the papers; and circulars, announcing the advantages, beauties and cheapness of her peculiar art, are sent, in large numbers, by mail, addressed to the persons who, by their relationship to the deceased, are thought to be most afflicted. It is a most painful and unwarrantable intrusion on the sacredness of private grief, and justifies us in ranking this gentle but indiscreet flower preserver among the social vampires.

And then, last of all, but not least in the display of offensive taste and ill-judged manner, comes the minister. Nine-tenths of the funeral sermons of the present day are made up of addresses to the bereaved, calculated, and apparently intended, to harrow up their feelings. Funeral sermons are looked upon as successful only in proportion to the sensation produced on the mourners and friends who are present. Eulogiums of the most florid style are pronounced on the dead; appeals of the most pathetic character are made to the survivors; and solemn and beautiful death is surrounded, as far as the injudicious minister can do it by words, and the undertaker by display, and the other vampires by officiousness, with all that is horrible and outrageous. When shall we have more privacy, less display and less talk at our funerals? When shall they be at once simple, silent and solemn, as they ought to be, and once were, in the primitive ages, when fashion did not dictate either the cut of our sables, or the decorations of our dead?

The Flood-Tide of Immigration.

The cry is still they come. Probably never in the history of this country have there been such indications of enormous immigration as now. From all parts of Germany, particularly from Prussia, and from all parts of Great Britain, and particularly from Ireland, the news is that peasantry and mechanics are emigrating to America in numbers unprecedented. Bremen and Queenstown are filled with them, and the steamships and packets are unable to accommodate those who apply; the companies raise their rates, they charter other boats, but they do not succeed in checking the pressure of passengers.

Precisely to what cause this great westward movement is due it would be difficult to say. Probably it must be accounted for in various ways. First, the knowledge of the new naturalization treaties has been spread far and wide, and the old hereditary fears and restraints regarding the renunciation of allegiance have disappeared. Next, the conviction has become fixed that America has at last settled down to a state of peace, and renewed her march to prosperity and national greatness—a matter on which the election of General GRANT (who is an object of unalloyed admiration in Europe, his fame being unaffected there by partisan clamor,) has exercised no small influence. Again, the great internal improvements at the West, and particularly the Pacific Railroad, are bruited abroad. And, finally, the prospects of European war and the unsettled state of European politics and society, drive out the laborers and the middle classes from the fear of conscription. Thus from one cause and another, and from many combined, the tide of immigration is swelled. So long as those who come are good citizens, the more the better; for "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give them all a farm.'

The Success of the Hungarian Radical Party.

The new Hungarian Diet was opened by the usual address from the throne. It appears that FRANCIS JOSEPH fully appreciates the critical nature of the internal affairs of the Empire. Ideas are very slow in entering the brain of a Hapsburgher; yet the descendant of MARIA THERESSA is found invoking, not the loyalty, but the liberal principles of his constitutional subjects, and urging on the reforms favored by the Liberal Party. There is no enthusiastic shout in response of feudal or barbaric loyalty' but the address is received with respectful approval. The Hungarian Monarch says wisely that "there is much important legislation to be accomplished," and that "the internal reforms of the country require the concentration of the entire power of the nation, and the good sense and moderation of the people." He congratulates the people on the peaceful relations between Austria and the other Powers of the world. He urges, in conclusion, on the representatives the duty of carrying out the important reforms which have been promised.

The King—no longer the "Emperor"—of Hungary, well understands that he is speaking to a cold, if not a hostile Parliament. Contrary to the general expectations, the recent elections developed in Hungary proper a very strong Radical or anti-Austrian feeling. The middle, or Deak Party, have been increased by no means in proportion with the Kossuth or ultra-Hungarian Party, while the gain for the Imperial section is almost entirely in the Slavonic or non-Hungarian Provinces. The great and energetic centre of the people—the agriculturists of the interior plains, the old Magyars, both gentlemen and peasants, are evidently drifting toward the position held so long and obstinately by KOSSUTH, that the Austrian Empire must become Hungarian or nothing. They feel all the vigor and ambition of a separate nationality, they have the traditions of a thousand years of history, and the political education of ancient constitutional government, and abundant material resources for sustaining an administration, with no sympathy for the Germanic population beyond the Danube and an utter hatred of the House of HAPSBURGH. They accordingly aim and struggle toward a separate Hungarian nationality' whether under a monarchy or a Republic. The late election shows their power and numbers. Even the wise and able leader of the moderate party may be forced yet into their current, or find himself without a following. For the whole drift of European affairs is in that direction. The aggressive and leading State of Europe, since Sedowa, is North Germany, or Prussia. Her conquests are by no means ended. South Germany and the German Provinces of Austria must inevitably fall into the great Confederacy' Even a war with France would only hasten this drift. The German subjects of Austria have no desire to be the second in a Hungarian State. Language and history and prejudice carry them toward Germany. Moreover Austria is damaged in prestige, weak in finances, and with discordant populations. Her Bohemian provinces have no especial love for the House of HAPSBURGH, though also none for the HOHENZOLLERNS. When the old Empire disintegrates, they would inevitably fall into the hands of Prussia.

The Hungarian Radical Party see this, and are evidently aiming to make Hungary the head of the Empire, and eventually to merge Austria into Hungary. Their great obstacles are the Slavonic and non-Hungarian populations, such as the Wallachs, the *Raizen*, the *Silesu*, and the Border people. But though these are important in numbers, they have no coherence nor unity; they have not the vigor and constitutional education of the Magyars, and they are poor and unwarlike.

The Emperor is using every effort to secure their votes. The military discipline of the "Borders" is entirely removed; he travels among these populations and is entertained by them; and they have sent thus far members to the Parliament devoted to his house. But once mingled with the Magyars in political life, they will probably soon succumb to their influence.

The great hope, however, for the Emperor, is in that wealthy and influential middle class throughout the Empire, who dread great changes—that class who have so often saved the crown in crises as hopeless and dangerous.

It will be an interesting spectacle the next few years to see the peaceful struggle in the old Germanic Empire between the modern forces of Liberalism and nationality, and the power of an ancient and feudal house, vainly trying to preserve its historic influence and position.

New Sidewalk Obstructions.

The fine weather of May has brought out one more species of sidewalk obstructions, reminding us that Summer days are at hand. We do not mean now the pop-corn and peanut stands; nor the cellars excavated for new buildings; nor the piles of bricks and rubbish from old buildings. We refer to the itinerant peddlers who, by their rare oratory and the merits of their astonishing wares, collect gaping crowds around them, and so block the sidewalks to way passengers.

One of these street orators perhaps has a wondrous tooth-wash, and may be seen with a boy's head under his arm, and his gums laid bare, in order to show gentlemen, by ocular proof, how the wash works. Another has an astonishing soap to sell; a third cries a cement from his gig in the street. Whatever the merchandise, these curb-stone orators, at least, possess the art of drawing an assembly; and the greater their skill, the greater the nuisance. We do not like to object to "honest callings;" but on the other hand, neither do we like to be turned into the street because the sidewalk is occupied by some Orator Puff's customers.

England and Russia in Asia.

The English are claiming a great diplomatic triumph over Russia in the very quarter in which Russian and English interests come most directly in opposition. After having so thoroughly repressed the Bengal mutiny of 1857, and proved at the same time the adherence of many of the most powerful native Princes, and the fidelity of several of the most hardy and warlike races in British India' the only danger which England had to dread with regard to her Eastern possessions, sprang from the slow but certain advances of Russia in Central Asia. Anglo-Indians were divided into two classes—"Russo-phobists," who prophesied that in less than half a century England would be driven from India by Muscovite legions, and men of the old school—men imbued with the traditions of WARREN HASTINGS and CLIVE—who scoffed at all dangers and ridiculed the base idea of Russia ever reaching the British frontier. The former class again was divided into two parties—those who wished to frustrate the projects of Russia by an aggressive policy—going forward to meet her—and those who deemed it wiser to fall back on the natural frontiers of British India and await her coming. Since the recent successful campaigns of General ROMANOFFSKI in Toorkistan, it has been evident that England would be absolutely compelled to adopt a definite policy, one way or the other, with regard to "Russian aggression." Afghanistan, the only remaining Power intervening between British territory and that virtually owned by the Czar, was the spot to which the eyes of all concerned were directed. The least apprehensive of Englishmen admitted that if Russia were to conquer Afghanistan, or to place her own nominee on the throne, England would be always liable to a certain amount of danger on her northwestern frontier, even if her Indian supremacy were not directly threatened. The recent internal dissensions in Afghanistan brought matters still more pressingly to a crisis. The late Viceroy, Lord LAWRENCE, took a firm stand on behalf of one of the rival aspirants to the throne; and the Russian Government exerted all its power on the part of another, who seemed for a short time to be triumphant. But British influence proved the stronger; SHERE ALI has been reinstated on the throne of his ancestors, accepted the offer of a subsidy of six hundred thousand dollars a year from Calcutta, and has recently advanced five hundred miles into British territory to meet the Earl of MAYO, and to exchange assurances of friendship with the representatives of Queen VICTORIA.

It is evidently with great satisfaction that England regards this apparent removal of a disagreeable source of anxiety. There does not seem to us any evidence that Russia ever contemplated so gigantic an undertaking as a war with England in the East, at least for another century to come, or until she or her allies should have obtained command of the sea and closed the overland route against England. In the meantime, the possession of Central Asian trade and employment for her Generals have, we believe, been her great objects. But still the bare idea of danger in India excites grave apprehensions in the minds of English statesmen. England feels that she must hold India at all costs, and that a defeat or humiliation in India would be equivalent to her downfall from her present rank among nations. She would risk her all on the maintenance of her position in Asia. And if, as seems to be the case, the recently-concluded alliance between England and the triumphant ruler of Afghanistan will put an end to the apprehensions which have so long agitated Anglo-Indian officials, it will be an unmixed benefit to India. England can then afford to reduce her enormous military force in the East, and a greater portion of the Indian revenue—which amounts altogether to little less than two hundred and fifty millions of dollars—will be thus placed at the disposal of the Indian Government for employment on railways, irrigation, native education and other means for the material and moral development of one of the most magnificent countries in the world, inhabited by not far short of one-sixth of the human race.

A Lesson from Mormonism.

Mormon statistics show most conclusively what can be done by colonies going to the West, with energy, enterprise, industry, and the spirit of coöperation to help them. Once a mere handful of adventurers, within a score of years the Mormons have grown to be a people more than 100,000 strong, living in more than 100 beautiful towns and villages, and possessing all the appliances and comforts of complete civilization. They have all sorts of mills, factories, foundries and workshops; all trades flourish with them; they have fine and productive agriculture, and raise cattle that are famous. They have long fed the mining populations around them with the products of their farms, and have fashioned out of their mountain home the "garden of the West."

But we have the testimony of competent observers that there are scores of regions in the Territories far more fertile, and far more favored by nature for colonial growth than Utah. These will soon become known to all our people, with the steady stream of transcontinental traffic and travel, which may now be expected. The consequence will be the multiplied repetition of the Mormon experiment—*minus* polygamy.

MINOR TOPICS.

The kings are in a very uncomfortable condition just now,—or were so very lately. VICTOR EMMANUEL was put in peril of his life by a quantity of stones piled up with lethal intent at Foggia, on the railway he was traveling over, near Naples, and the King of Hawaii underwent a like danger from the dropping of a cocoanut on his head. At the same time we hear of the King of Hanover making a melancholy protest against the seizure of his appanage by the Prussian Government; while, at latest accounts, the King of Spain, whoever he may be, was sitting somewhere with the tantalizing mask of a Directory drawn over his lineaments.

We have all been accustomed to hear about the celebrated "Mutual Admiration Society" of the American Athens, but a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* has found quite as expressive a phrase to characterize the multitude of empty scientific, literary, artistic and other associations of dilettanteism with which Europe abounds. Speaking of a clever little satire on the medical literature so prevalent of late, which, in a very apt way, sets forth many absurd and contradictory merits of a certain Utopian watering place on the Mediterranean called "La Ville de Doux Repos," the reviewer says it was written by "Doctor CHARON, descendent of the well-known ROCHER D'OUTRETOMBE, and *member of various societies of reciprocal laudation*." Plain English is very harsh treatment for the little affectations of life.

On the Pope's jubilee-day, April 11, he received congratulations and presents from all the sovereigns and millions of the people of Europe. In the afternoon he gave audience to more than 5,000 persons in the upper atrium of St. Peter's. To them he discoursed, as is the fashion of the day, on religion and politics. He, Head of the Church on Earth; they, its deputed representatives from every part of the world. He still proclaimed his infallibility as dispenser of the Truth, but, in an elegant outburst of feeling, seemed to suggest that the Holy See is losing all hope of maintaining the temporal power so long and so tremendously wielded, and is looking forward to even greater triumphs as a centre of spiritual influence.

"O Rome!" he cried, "the ancient mistress of the Pagan world—even modern Rome, which succeeded, and which saw ranged before her the Powers of the world in their splendor, authority, and might, tendering respect and submission—this Rome I seek in vain, and perceive no more. My Rome I behold in yourselves, in your eyes and in your hearts, and in the hearts of all those who look with you toward this centre of unity, of truth, and of strength, disposed to make every sacrifice for its honor and defence."

And, indeed, this somewhat figurative passage contains more fact than most of the "allocutions" and "syllabuses" of late years have done.

Mr. LEWIS LEEDS has attained an enviable reputation as a man who talks good sense on the subject of ventilation. When he writes, it is generally something worth reading. We find in the May number of the *Manufacturer and Builder*, a paper from this gentleman containing a hint to be pondered. He says:

"Few persons who have not made a general investigation of this subject have any conception of the very large number of fires in daily use that are either entirely choked or totally inadequate to carry off the gases and smoke from the fires which they are intended thus to relieve; hence the very frequent annoyance from gas and smoke daily met with."

Now, as these are the days when the musical gadel of the chimney-sweep is heard in the land, we suggest that the voice of that charmer be listened for and his services obtained; particularly as Mr. LEEDS further records his belief that poorly constructed and entirely choked flues are the cause of more sickness and deaths in the United States than cholera, yellow fever, and small-pox combined, which is rather strong talk, but doubtless "founded on fact."

Bound to be ahead of the world in everything, the Californians are now in glee over a new invention in velocipedes. The four-wheeled machine is comfortable, the three-wheeled more convenient, the bicycle seems to need a marvel of skill and confidence to manage, but a resident of San Francisco has invented a *one-wheeled* velocipede, which he claims is as easily balanced, longitudinally and laterally, and more easily worked than any of the others. The only improvement left would be to go without any wheels—but that would be returning to first principles, and so will hardly be patented.

The *Débats* (Paris) is a very plain-spoken journal. Commenting on the new law lately adopted by the Italian Chamber, (and with the significant majority of 225 votes to 25,) abolishing the exemption from military conscription of young men studying for the priesthood, it says that in France, where the State considers priests as public functionaries, the twofold duty of religious and military service cannot be expected of them. But when the ecclesiastical profession becomes a free career, open to all, there is no reason why young citizens in the priesthood should have any special exemptions. And it closes with this rather stinging argument:

"We are told that the barrack-room is not a very excellent school of preparation for young men aspiring to the priesthood. That, indeed, is true; but neither is the barrack-room a good place for forming physicians, lawyers, merchants or artists; and yet the State does not think proper to accord any sort of exemption to students who frequent schools of law, medicine or the fine arts. A free Church in a free State is a formula devoid of sense, unless it means a living Church, developing itself in its own sphere under the empire of the common law, without privileges or favor, demanding nothing from the State, and supported by it only in the exact ratio of the protection due to all citizens."

In the era of discussion on Free Trade and Protection, upon which we seem entering, it will be well for all parties to give up at the outset the idea of any scheme which will be perfect, either in principle or practice. The best attainable good is for the present the best good. JOHN STUART MILL says:

"Free Trade is not upheld by any one who knows human life from any very lofty estimate of its worth, but because the evils of exclusive privilege are still greater, and, what is worse, more incurigible."

We can certainly speak of the evils of privilege; the evils of free competition may be worth risking.

The democratic tendency of things in the United Kingdom is making the privileged orders very uneasy. They have an idea that their land properties in Ireland will be shortly dealt with like the Church establishment in that country; and Lord SALISBURY has been asking Ministers if they intend to let the Irish have easier access to the possession of the soil. Lord GRANVILLE's answer was a very ominous one—that he could not, then, open the question, but that the subject would be introduced next session. Property and Labor are, in fact, coming face to face in the old Kingdom. The rights of the former will be respected, of course; but the rights of the other will also make themselves heard, till the resources of the soil shall be more equitably distributed in society. A privileged aristocracy must, in the end, give way to the rational demands of the industrious people there, as is the case everywhere else.

Boston has no longer an advantage over Constantinople. The latter metropolis has also had its shock of earthquake; and it was a rather more pronounced and agitating one than that of the Tri-Mountain Peninsula—having been felt on both sides of the Bosphorus. But the Fourth of July will transfer the *prestige* or distinction back again; for there is no probability that the Sultan will have a jubilee of a thousand musical performers in his capital.

The Moscow *Gazette* criticises the proposition of the English Ministers that Afghanistan and the adjacent Khanats be made neutral territory between the advance guards of England and Russia, and comments on the theatrical reception of SHERE ALI by Lord MAYO, the Governor-General, and on the pension granted to that potentate. The *Golos* of St. Petersburg says very plainly that the commercial rivalry with England in Central Asia may become a military rivalry, "in which case the rifles presented to SHERE ALI would stand him in good stead." The movement beyond the Indus and the Himalayas is looked on as a great piece of impertinence by the Russians, who think the English ought to be satisfied with the peninsula.

St. Petersburg is beginning to look awake on the Church Union question. A learned Russian, M. HOMIAKOF, has issued a pamphlet on "Western Creeds," in which he says:

"Three voices are making themselves distinctly heard in Europe on the Church question—the voice of Rome, which says, 'Submit yourselves and believe in my decrees;' the Protestant voice, which says, 'Be free, and strive to create some sort of religion for yourselves;' and the Greek voice, which says to all her children, 'Let us love one another and serve God in unity of faith.'"

The ancient schism between the Roman and the Greek Churches is made the topic of long and interesting discussions in the newspapers, Protestantism being regarded generally as a kind of offshoot from Romanism. The *Golos* in setting forth the simple Christianity and practical good sense of the Greek Church, says:

"Until now it has never known an inquisition like that of the Church of Rome, nor a fanatical Jesuitical propaganda; neither is there in the history of the Greek Church a single instance of the hierarchy grasping at that temporal power which has always been the principal object of the Catholic hierarchy. The Eastern Church has always striven to place itself on a harmonious footing with the Government, and has never attempted to interfere with any of its decrees; it has always been a support to the Government, and has in turn enjoyed its full protection."

And so it goes. Each one proclaims its desire for unity—on its own basis. They never seem to realize that each tub is intended to stand on its own bottom; and that the only practical "unity" they can ever attain is for all to be good, honest tubs. But so it is.

The talks of the Fruit-growers' Club in this City have always something of interest, as when, for instance, Mr. CARPENTER gives the pleasant promise that Missouri, in the future, will send us fresh strawberries several weeks before Jersey, and when General TOCKMAN of North Carolina, shows how superior the South can be to the Northwestern States in the production of cereals—giving facts out of the census, which we must of course accept. He gave a glowing account of Virginia, and her varied resources, and her wish to have an incursion of industrious Northmen; declaring in reply to some objections, that the Virginians had no antipathies against them. Generals CARRAL and IRWODNE spoke to a like effect and made statements which we cheerfully accept—without that "grain of salt" which harder logicians would be disposed to suggest. It is a very good sign of the times when the people of the Southern States try to retrieve matters in this way.

Well, well, what next? The English have invented a little arrangement, called the "Parliamentary Barometer," in which are recorded the votes, or pairings or abstainings from voting, indulged in by each member of Parliament. It is a little book, whose pages are tabulated with longitudinal columns, each headed by a number, which in the index refers to a given bill or subject of vote, and with lateral lines for the names of the unhappy men who are thus to be registered for ready reference. What a terrible weapon for an election fight! However, it doesn't make much difference with us how a man votes, so long as he is shrewd enough to get the "regular nomination."

TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fluctuations in the Money Market.

LONDON, Saturday, May 8.

In answer to inquiries from the Associated Press of New-York as to the condition of the London money market, the following may be stated as a correct view of financial affairs here: The stock market has, within a few days, been influenced unfavorably by the increase in the rate of interest of the Bank of England to 4½ per cent., and the current belief that a further advance will be made shortly; to the political uncertainty occasioned by Senator SUMNER's speech; the exportation of gold; foreign loans, and the depressed state of trade.

The Mayor of Cork Offered the Seat for Youghal.

CORK, Saturday, May 8.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN, the present Mayor of Cork, has refused a nomination for Parliament from the electors of Youghal. The Irish national papers defend the recent course of Mr. O'SULLIVAN.

SPAIN.

Proposed Alterations in the Executive.

MADRID, Saturday, May 8.

It is certain that a proposal has been made to the Cortes to name Marshal SERRANO as Regent, and General PRIM as President of the Council and Minister of War, until a King is elected.

WEST INDIES.

Dispatches from Admiral Hoff—Spanish Generals on the March to Cuba—The Country Bristling with Field Works—Prevalent Destitution in Port-au-Prince—Salnave's Movements.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 8.

Dispatches were received this morning at the Navy Department from Admiral HOFF, dated off Havana April 30 and May 1. Since his last dispatch of the 27th ult., no further news of great importance from the interior has been received. On the 17th of April, 1,800 troops, commanded by Generals LETONA and ESCALANTE, arrived at Nuevitas from Villa Clara, and the day after General LESCA appeared at Nuevitas very unexpectedly with 1,350 men from Puerto Principe, having started with 2,200 and left a detachment on the road. They reported no resistance on the march, although large bodies of insurgents were posted on the high ground some distance from the road. Numbers of well-constructed trenches, breastworks, ditches, &c., were visible. The 4,000 men concentrated at Nuevitas, among them 1,600 Catalan volunteers, recently from Spain, were to commence operations on the railroad between Nuevitas and Principe immediately. About 1,600 started on the 23d, convoying provision trains. This expedition, under General LESCA, is to repair the road temporarily, get cars along, and provision the troops at Principe, who are said to be on half rations. It was reported that QUESADA, the revolutionary leader, purposely allowed the Spaniards to march without opposition from the interior to the sea-coast, but intended to obstruct their return, and, if possible, capture their provision trains. Dr. SIMMONS is still confined at Principe, accused of circulating insurrectionary proclamations, and giving aid and comfort to the rebels. General LESCA has stated that the doctor's life was spared because he was an American.

The Rear-Admiral forwards reports from Lieutenant-Commander T. H. EASTMAN, commanding the *Penobscot*, dated the 28th of April, at Cay Francis, the anchorage for the ports of Remedios and Caibarien. The prisoners taken from the *Lizzie Major* and sent to Caibarien had been released. The Spanish authorities at that place had offered no courtesies or facilities to the *Penobscot*, as is customary on the arrival of a foreign vessel—perhaps more from ignorance than design. The United States Consul at Caibarien had been informed by the Governor at Remedios that he must not hoist the flag of the Consular office again. In consideration of the condition of affairs in that country, where American citizens are holding over two millions of property and in fear of injury from the volunteer forces, Lieutenant-Commander EASTMAN has concluded to remain there for some days. A Cuban named S. B. VALLES, who claims to be an American citizen, was undergoing trial on charges preferred by the volunteer forces, and, it was expected, would soon be sent to Havana for sentence. The accused had no evidence with him of being an American citizen, but had written to the United States for it.

The Rear-Admiral had requested the Captain-General to allow the American flag to be hoisted over the Consulate at Caibarien.

Admiral HOFF forwards a report, dated April 1, from Commander T. ABBOTT, commanding the *Yantic*, of affairs in Hayti. Affairs seemed to be further from a settlement than when the *Yantic* was at Port au Prince several weeks previous. The currency, which was then at the rate of 120 gaurdes to an American dollar, had depreciated more than 300. It was reported that the populace were almost driven to desperation by the want of the necessities of life, and had threatened to pillage the town.

The English Minister and the Captain of H. B. M. frigate *Doris* had demanded and received an apology from President SALNAVE, for firing upon and seizing a British schooner and violating a mail bag addressed to the British Minister. A rupture was quite imminent for a time. Later advices report SALNAVE in possession of the cape on the north, but the people were in a starving condition. Everything in the neighborhood of Port-au-Prince was quiet. The Government Party (SALNAVE'S) was besieging Aux Cayes, that port, together with Jacmel and Jeremie in the South, and St. Marc in the North, being held by the Cacos, a party of the rebel faction.

The Murder Trial at Cumberland, Md.—Acquittal of Mrs. Rowland.

CUMBERLAND, Friday, May 7.

The jury in the case of Mrs. ROWLAND and the negro man CARROLL, indicted for the murder of Mrs. ROWLAND's husband, returned a verdict of not guilty. The jury was out about fifteen minutes. The victim in this case was murdered in his sleeping room on the night of Oct. 18, 1868, by having his skull crushed with some heavy instrument, and was so found. He was a well-to-do farmer, living about three miles from Hagerstown. An attempt was made to try the case in Washington County in March last, but on account of difficulty in getting a jury, it was removed to Allegheny County. Mrs. ROWLAND was a Miss GELBICKS, is about 26 or 27 years old, while her husband was 44, she being his second wife. She is delicate and modest in appearance. The negro man CARROLL is large and brawny, a dark mulatto and one-eyed, and seemed restless and uneasy in Court. The testimony in the case was not in any way direct. Mrs. ROWLAND was attended in Court by her father and mother.

The Southern Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Saturday, May 8.

Before the Railroad Committee of the City Council, in connection with the Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce, the representatives of the various routes for a Southern railroad presented the advantages of their respective lines, this afternoon. A large number of railroad men and capitalists from the South and this vicinity were present, and much enthusiasm prevailed. Great confidence is felt in the speedy completion of the Grand Trunk line from here to Chattanooga. Major R. HULBURT, of the Georgia State Road, showed the importance of Chattanooga as the terminus, it being the centre from which radiate seven Grand Trunk lines, either now complete or in process of construction, with the prospect of certain and speedy completion. Dr. HAGGARD, of Louisville, favored a line via Danville and McMinnville to Decatur, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Mr. W. A. GUNN, of Lexington, represented the advantages of the Danville and Enemy River route to Chattanooga. W. J. HARAN advocated making Knoxville the terminus.

and said that that city would meet the road from Cincinnati at the Tennessee State line. C. STVILLE, of the Cumberland and Ohio Road, said that the connection between Cincinnati and Chattanooga via that road would be made. Governor BULLOCK, of Georgia, advocated a short-line connection with Chattanooga.

At 1 o'clock P. M. the meeting adjourned. The committees will convene again at the call of the President.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Reciprocity with the United States.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Saturday, May 8.

The following is a portion of the Finance Minister's Budget speech, of last night, in relation to reciprocity:

Before leaving this subject of our trade relations both with ourselves and with the United States, he might be permitted to say a word more with reference to reciprocal trade with the United States. We might fairly say to them we do not complain of the abrogation of the treaty; we have no fault to find with your Government for its action at that time; we know the peculiar difficulties in which you were then involved, and we know the state of public opinion which prevailed respecting us during the war, and for which our people and Government were not blamed; we believe that since you have formed juster impressions of our conduct toward you during the war, and that all irritated feelings have passed away, we have not since that time sought to retaliate; we have given you freely all the advantages possessed during the continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty; we make every allowance for the exceptional circumstances under which you abrogated the treaty; we have patiently, up to this time, given you every advantage you had before, and not sought, in any way, to enter upon a retaliatory course toward you; we have allowed you the free navigation of our canals and rivers, and the use of our own fisheries, by paying a mere nominal license, as an assertion of our right to them; we have not sought to interfere with the transmission of goods in bond across the Western Peninsula by an oppressive conduct such as you have imposed on us; we have allowed your flour, grain, hops, coals and other productions to come in free for the last three or four years; but you must understand we cannot go on with this forever. The time may come soon when we may require to have a national policy of our own, and that national policy wil be stopped solely by those considerations which affect our resources. In entering upon negotiations for the renewal of this treaty, we ought to let it be unmistakably understood, that much as we desire, on national and commercial grounds, less restricted intercourse with the United States, we are not prepared to give up our national existence for it. We must then be equals, considering what is to be the material advantage of both countries, and for the promotion of free and kindly intercourse. There should be a distinct enunciation of opinions in this country; that no matter how much they may prevent intercourse with them, we are not disposed to pay the price for that intercourse by giving up our associations or our national existence. He had great faith in our ability to open up markets, which would relieve us from any temporary depression which may now exist. At one time it was supposed that England would be utterly ruined by the loss of the cotton trade with America, but we know that other markets were soon opened up, so that now less than 40 per cent. of her cotton comes from America. He did not desire to say more on this subject, but he thought we ought not to exaggerate the injury to the trade of this country, which he believed was only temporary, by the restrictions on trade with the United States. The time may come when this question may have to be considered in a more serious light; but this would be the time to do it when we find the people of the United States becoming disposed to open up negotiations. The Committee on Ways and Means at Washington had almost unanimously reported in favor of opening up negotiations; and that report had been unanimously adopted by the House of Representatives; and he believed that but for the extreme urgency of national affairs, this report would have been carried into effect.

THE PERUVIAN MINISTER.

Farewell Address to the President—Peru Anxious to Foster Useful Enterprises—Letter from the Peruvian Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, May 8.

On taking leave yesterday, Mr. A. C. GARCIA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru, addressed the President as follows:

SIR: The President of Peru has been pleased to declare terminated the diplomatic mission which he had confided to me near the Government of the United States, and so informs your Excellency in the Cabinet letter that I have the honor of placing in your hands. One of the most earnest and constant aspirations of the worthy citizen who now presides over the destinies of Peru is the creation and development of useful enterprises, which shall bring the natural progress of our country to a level with her moral and intellectual growth, and enable her to participate in the greatness so lavishly bestowed upon this happy nation by the civilizing action of industry and of its political institutions. That laudable work, however, demands the aid of the intelligence and labor of the people of those countries who happily enjoy such great benefits, and who, I can assure them, would be amply rewarded by the proverbial munificence of our soil, and by the sympathy and gratitude of a hospitable and generous community. Seconding the elevated views of the Peruvian Government, and guided by the unwavering attachment which I entertain for your country, it has been gratifying to me, both in the discharge of my official duties and within the sphere of my private actions, to contribute effectually, not only in consolidating the friendship and harmonious relations now existing between Peru and the United States, but also in promoting under that new phase the development of ties which must tend to hasten the association of the capital and industry of your fellow-citizens with those undertakings recently initiated in Peru, which promise a glorious future. On withdrawing from the honorable post I have occupied, permit me, Sir, at the same time that I offer my heartfelt thanks for the very kind reception you have been pleased to give me, also to express the confidence I feel that those relations, so beneficial to Peru as well as to the United States, will in future have for their safeguard the greatness of your name, the justification of your Government, and the especial sympathy with which you have ever honored all the other Republican States of our America.

The President replied as follows:

Mr. GARCIA: It gives me pleasure at all times to hear of the prosperity and advancement of the Republican States in this hemisphere. Their progress and success encourage the expectation of the future extension of republican principles, and their adoption by other communities. As you are taking leave I shall hope that your successor may commend himself as much to the confidence of this Government, and be as careful of the cordial relations which now exist between the Government of Peru and of the United States as you have been in the discharge of the duties.

CABINET LETTER.

Jose Balta, Constitutional President of the Republic of Peru, to His Excellency the President of the United States of America:

Señor Don JOSE ANTONIO GARCIA-GARCIA, having to pass to the discharge of other functions, and having had the honor to exercise near your Excellency as Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru, I have come to determine to withdraw him from the exercise of the functions which he has discharged in your Republic.

On the leave-taking of this functionary he has it especially in charge to express to your Excellency my gratitude for the kind reception which, during his mission, you have deigned to extend to him, and at the same time to reiterate to your Excellency the assurances of the sincere friendship of Peru for the United States of North America.

Be pleased, Sir, to accept the expression of the deep respect with which I am your loyal and true friend.

At the Government House in Lima on the 15th day of January, 1869. (Signed.)

JOSE BALTA.

(Signed)—J. A. BARRENECHEA, Minister of Foreign Relations.

Nolle Prosequi in the Case of Auditor Wickliffe.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, May 8.

The trial of Auditor WICKLIFFE upon the second indictment—the charge of misdemeanor in office, in issuing fraudulent warrants—closed at 10 o'clock last night, with a verdict of "not guilty." This was regarded as the strongest case against WICKLIFFE, and Judge ABEL this morning stated that in view of the result of the previous trials, and the disorganized condition of the State finances, he was prepared to entertain a motion of *nolle prosequi* on the remaining indictments against Auditor WICKLIFFE. The District-Attorney, however, not being prepared, the matter was postponed until Monday.

The Congressional Election Investigating Committee commenced their investigations this morning with the First Congressional District.

The Mississippi is very nearly up to the high-water mark, and danger of a crevasse is reported below the city in St. Bernard Parish. Efforts are being made to close it, but they are apparently unavailing.

The American Medical Association adjourned yesterday to meet on the second Tuesday in May next. After the adjournment part of them made an excursion down the river, and a number of others took a short trip up the river on the steamer *Richmond*. The entire session was marked by the greatest harmony and good feeling, and closed with free expressions of appreciation for the hospitality and courtesy extended them by the community of New-Orleans, the various lines of travel and the Press generally.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Celebrations of its Supposed Completion—Congratulatory Dispatch from Philadelphia to San Francisco.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Saturday, May 8.

The entire force of workmen of MASON's car manufactory in this city united this afternoon in the celebration of the opening of the Union Pacific Railroad. They formed a procession, headed by the Armory Band, and accompanied by the Union Battery, and marched from the shops of the Company through the principal streets of the city, each man bearing some tool or implement of his trade. Banners bearing "Our cars unite the Atlantic and Pacific;" "Four hundred car builders celebrate the opening of the Pacific Railroad;" "For San Francisco, connecting with ferry to China," &c., were conspicuous in the procession. MASON's Company are now building fifty-two passenger cars and a large number of freight cars for the Pacific Railroad. The first through train for Sacramento left Springfield several days since.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Saturday, May 8.

At a meeting of the Commercial Exchange held here to-day, Mr. J. H. MICHENER, President, called attention to the completion of the Pacific Railroad. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President telegraph to the Merchants' Exchange of San Francisco as follows:

"The Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia sends greeting and extends to the Merchants' Exchange of San Francisco the right hand of fellowship from the iron arm this day completed from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

Flags were displayed to-day on all public and many private buildings, in honor of the completion of the road.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 7.

Dispatches from Promontory state that the Union Pacific are unable to complete their road before Monday, the 10th. The delay causes great disappointment here and at Sacramento, every preparation being completed to celebrate the event to-morrow in a befitting manner. Heavy rain-storms have interfered with the work, causing considerable damage to the track and bridges in the neighborhood of Echo City and Ogden. The celebration takes place at Sacramento and San Francisco to-morrow, (Saturday,) although the ceremony of joining the two roads is postponed until Monday noon.

Destructive Fire in St. Louis—Forty-five Horses and Mules Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, May 8.

The livery stable of H. B. MILES, corner of South Fourth and Myrtle streets, was burned early this morning. Forty-five head of horses and mules were consumed. The loss is from $10,000 to $12,000. Dr. POPE's Medical College on the west side of the stable was badly damaged, and the museum of the Academy of Science which was in this portion of the college building, and containing $60,000 worth of anatomical, geological and other rare specimens, was damaged to the extent of $15,000. A number of tenements in the vicinity were also more or less damaged.

The Elections in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, May 8.

It is stated on good authority that General CANBY has fixed the first Tuesday in July for the election.

WASHINGTON.

The Finding of the Dyer Court of Inquiry—The Purchase of Five-Twenties—Changes in the Treasury Department—The Military Indian Agents—Personal.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 8.

The finding of the Dyer Court of Inquiry has been received by the Judge-Advocate-General, and placed in the hands of the Secretary of War, who will place it before the President for his action. The opinion of the Court covers ten closely printed octavo pages, and, though its character has not been divulged, there is little hazard in saying that General DYER is exonerated from the charges preferred by the Ordnance Committee. The finding will not be made public until acted upon by the President.

THE PURCHASE OF FIVE-TWENTIES.

The instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. VAN DYCK, with regard to the purchase of five-twenties for account of the Treasury, authorize the reception of proposals for any class of these securities. When the proposals are in, the Secretary will accept the offers of bonds of the class which shall seem the cheapest investment for the Government. He has not determined as yet whether the bonds so purchased shall be the initiation of the sinking fund, or whether they shall be permanently withdrawn and cancelled. This will not be determined until some future day. For the present the Treasury will continue to sell one million of gold and to buy one million of bonds per week without regard to the course of the money market.

NEW INDIAN AGENTS.

The military order assigning between fifty and sixty officers to duty with the Secretary of the Interior, who will be detailed to act as Indian Agents, will be published on Monday.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Hon. READER W. CLARKE, Third Auditor, A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect; and C. B. MCCARTEE, Chief of the Printing Division at the Treasury Department, this morning had a conference with Secretary BOUTWELL, and determined to remove the Third Auditor's office to the ground floor of the south wing of the Treasury building, and transfer the Printing Division to the third floor of the west wing, in the rooms now occupied by the Third Auditor. The object of this transfer is to have the engraving, printing, and money-making branches of the Department upon the third and fourth floors of the building, the fourth floor now being occupied for that purpose. This will obviate the necessity of sending packages of money, plates, &c., from one floor to another and avoid the risk of loss by embezzlement by being so carried. The work of removal will be commenced immediately, but will not be completed for some weeks, as several rooms must be reconstructed in order to accommodate the employes and facilitate the transaction of business.

DR. BOYNTON'S CHURCH.

Last evening the members of Dr. BOYNTON's congregation assembled at the Fourteenth-street Baptist Church to hear the preparatory lecture to the communion service which takes place on Sunday afternoon next. There was a large attendance. Dr. BOYNTON, in the course of the lecture, referred to the action of the council recently held at the church as tyrannical, and not in accordance with the creed of Congregationalism. It was unfortunate that the members of that church had called for and received aid from churches at the North, for he had since been insulted, and through him his congregation, by having it said that they were beneficiaries of Northern churches. He congratulated his members on having thrown off the yoke by which they were burdened when connected with the church from which they had seceded.

PERSONAL.

Commissioner DELANO left for Ohio this afternoon on a week's absence, it being the first opportunity he has had since his entry into office for any relaxation whatever. A few days relief had become imperatively necessary. Mr. DOUGLASS, First Deputy, will be Acting Commissioner during Mr. DELANO's absence.

Rev. J. H. WHALEN, of Erie, Penn., has been appointed Consul at Port Mahon, Minorca, one of the Balearic Isles in the Mediterranean, under Spanish dominion.

W. A. HAWKINS, Esq., was to-day appointed Collector of the First New-York District in place of Mr. EVERETT, nominated last month and duly confirmed, but who failed to qualify to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. HAWKINS was once before nominated, but the nomination lapsed, and Mr. EVERETT was sent in his place.

Senator FENTON, of New-York, is expected in this city on Monday evening next.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 8.

TREASURY APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments of Special Customs Agents have been made by the Secretary of the Treasury: J. C. DUTCH, for the Fifth District, headquarters Savannah. GEORGE E. T. S. SCHENCK, a brother of Representative SCHENCK, has been appointed Special Agent for the Eighth District, headquarters New-Orleans; LEVI NUTTING for the Thirteenth District, headquarters St. Paul, Minn.; A. R. LIEB for the Fifth District, headquarters Key West; and T. H. GODWIN for the District of Virginia and North Carolina, headquarters Norfolk. J. N. WOGGIN has been appointed Assistant Special Agent, and assigned to duty in the Sixth District; and CHARLES S. PARKER, Assistant Agent, and assigned to duty in the Fifth District.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

The President made the following appointments to-day:

Robert W. Lositer, to be Pension Agent at Raleigh, N. C. Richard F. Goggin, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Erie, Penn. George A. Houghton, to be Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Sixth District. John Wilde, to be Surveyor of Customs at Chester, Penn.

Financial Policy of Secretary Boutwell—The Weekly Purchase of Government Bonds.

From the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 8, 1869.

When the fact became known this morning that Secretary BOUTWELL had dispatched orders to Assistant Secretary VAN WYCK, at New-York, to buy Government bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 per week, on the same plan by which gold is sold—by sealed proposals, after due notice by advertising—it led to much discussion among financial men.

This move on the part of Secretary BOUTWELL foreshadows clearly the policy which is to be pursued while he remains at the head of the Treasury Department. In conversation with our correspondent this morning he said it was his intention to have a policy which no one could misunderstand, and which would prevent the Department from being used to enrich speculators all over the country. When it becomes necessary to alter or change its present policy the fact would be made public either before or after the close of business hours, in order that no one person could have an undue advantage over another through the fluctuations in the money market. In every case the information would be published before the officers charged with executing the orders have the official information as to the course they are to pursue.

The Secretary will act entirely according to the condition of the Treasury, and will determine his policy by the receipts and expenditures of the Department, and not from the condition of the money market in New-York or elsewhere.

If the receipts of Government justify it, bonds will undoubtedly be purchased in amounts larger than one million of dollars per week. It is the Secretary's purpose to hold these bonds as a sinking fund, and not to cancel them. He is strongly urged to change his order to buy bonds so far as to substitute three per cent. certificates in their place, but this he positively refuses to do.

Unless something at present unforeseen should occur rendering a change absolutely necessary, it is the Secretary's intention to adhere closely to his present policy until the assembling of Congress next Winter.

THE STAGE.

Weekly Record of Local Amusements.

The week has not been at all animated. "Caste," it is true, was played at Wallack's on Monday evening, but its performance offered the only first night to the amateur of such events until the production of "Robinson Crusoe," which production was commenced yesterday, and was hardly finished until this morning, thus making extended comment upon the qualities of the pantomime-burlesque impossible for the present. The seven days that have now been entered upon, however, will, to make amends for the dullness of past periods, teem with noteworthy incidents. Their close will be signalized by the representation of "Patrie" at the Grand Opera House. As M. SARDOU's drama is the topic of the hour in France, England and Belgium, we may safely anticipate that its rendering here will cause at least a mild excitement among the few hundred persons for whom such an occurrence is a great event. "Patrie," of course, will elbow aside "The Tempest,"—a quieter work, in spite of its noisier title. In bringing out the latter poem, a *succès d'estime* was to be looked for, rather than a great pecuniary success. The *succès d'estime* was, of course, attained, and in a smaller theatre than the Grand Opera House, the other would have been achieved too. The receipts of the thirty-eight performances had, up to Friday, amounted to almost $29,000. Surely this is not indicative of a financial failure. Decidedly unlike modern spectacular pieces in this respect, though, it is doubtful if most revivals of the work secured affluence for the managers who confided in its attractiveness as a stage play. That there were many who did, a review of the past will show. Mr. KEMBLE revived it at Drury Lane with, what was then thought extraordinary magnificence, and assigned to himself the character of *Prospero*. He filled it, we are told, admirably, and his addressed reproaches to *Caliban* were especially dwelt upon by the critics of his time, as one of the strongest features of his performance. It was in this play that by his adherence to an old reading he gave offence to students and public, and led to a series of riotous demonstrations. In delivering the threat to *Caliban*,

"I'll rack thee with old cramps;
Fill all thy bones with *aches*; make thee roar,"

Mr. KEMBLE pronounced *aches* as a word of *two* syllables, and was night after night, for a week or more, vigorously hissed by the gods of the galleries and the pit, until he was at last compelled to yield the point. In 1838 Mr. MACREADY presented the play at Covent Garden with a lavish expenditure of time and money. Its results did not justify his expectation any more than those of any of his Shakespearean productions, for with scarcely an exception all were pecuniary failures, and eventually brought him to bankruptcy. On that occasion Mr. MACREADY was *Prospero*; Mr. PHELPS, *Antonio*; Mr. JAMES ANDERSON, *Ferdinand*; Mr. GEORGE BENNETT, *Caliban*; Miss HELEN FAUCIT, *Miranda*. In 1857 Mr. CHARLES KEAN gave the piece in superb style at the Princess' Theatre, with a cast which included himself as *Prospero*, Mr. CATHCART as *Antonio*, Mr. GEORGE GRAHAM, the tragedian, (who died in this country some years ago,) as *Gonzalo*, Mr. RYDER as *Caliban*, Miss CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ (who supports FECHTER in his approaching engagement at the Grand Opera House,) as *Miranda*, and Miss KATE TERRY as *Ariel*. Mr. KEAN was very proud of the production, and it had—marvelous to chronicle!—a run of more than one hundred nights. In this country, in 1855, or thereabouts, Mr. HARRY PLACIDE produced "The Tempest" at the Varieties Theatre, New-Orleans, and with rather fortunate results. In 1853 Mr. BURTON had it at his Chambers-street Theatre, and it was then very successful. It was given with Mr. CHARLES FISHER as *Prospero*, Mr. GEORGE JORDAN as *Ferdinand*, Mr. BURTON as *Caliban*, Mr. HARRY PLACIDE as *Stephano*, Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON as *Trinculo*, Mrs. BURTON as *Miranda*, and Mrs. C. B. HILL as *Ariel*. A year or two later BURTON transferred "The Tempest," with all its Chambers-street effects, &c., to his up-town theatre, (the late Winter Garden,) but the scenery, &c., were ill adapted to so vast a house, and the piece ran for a few weeks only. In 1856 Mr. BARRY revived the work in fine style at the Boston Theatre, with Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT as *Prospero*, Mr. JOHN GILBERT as *Caliban*, Mrs. JOHN WOOD as *Ariel*, and Mrs. BARROW as *Miranda*. It proved successful, and enjoyed a remarkably long run (for Boston) of twelve weeks. In 1860 "The Tempest" was again enacted at the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia. In 1862, Mr. WHEATLEY retired from the management of the Arch, and assumed control of the Continental Theatre, in Chestnut-street, near Ninth. Here he revived the piece with a grand transformation scene, then a novelty in this country. It was during that run of "The Tempest" that the GALE sisters and seven other ill-fated members of the *corps de ballet* were burned to death. The girls were holding themselves for the transformation scene, when a dress suspended from the wall was fired by a jet near at hand. In the effort to extinguish it, the attire of one of the GALE sisters was reached by the flame. Her sister rushed to her and shared her fate. The two fled screaming into an adjoining dressing-room, where thirty or forty girls, all wearing the thinnest of dresses were assembled. These endeavored by climbing upon shelvings, tables, &c., and by springing from the window, to escape contact with their wretched companions who were actually perishing in their presence. To some extent they succeeded, but nine in all ultimately succumbed to the effects of the disaster. The three sisters GALE died the same night; their associates expired at intervals within the week. Of course, the accident dealt a final blow to the fortunes of the play and of the house. Since then, the poem has been put upon the stage of the Holliday-street Theatre, Baltimore, by Mr. FORD, in 1868, and at Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, by Mr. PIKE in 1869. When and where will it next be given? The future, which may be prolific in adventurous managers, may enlighten the younger reader.—At other City theatres, besides the Grand Opera House, there will be fresh pieces and new faces this week. Announcements to be made hereafter will allude to them in detail. Now a mere recapitulation of promises is all that can be made. "Lurline," by WILLIAM VINCENT WALLACE, will be sung, for the first time in this country, at the Academy, Wednesday. "Les Dragons de Villars," an exquisite opera comique, will be given at the Fifth-avenue Theatre to-morrow night. Mr. BOOTH's *Othello* will again claim attention at SHAKESPEARE's abode. Strange comedians will tenant the Waverley, and finally, elsewhere, the plays and players of the past will prosper, without needing critical discussion or commendation.

Town and Country.

A last-final-farewell performance—to use an expression from Mr. Vincent Crummles' playbills—of ROSSINI's "Messe Solennelle" takes place this evening at St. Stephen's Church. Miss KELLOGG, Mme. TESTA and Signors BOETTI and ANTONUCCI, as heretofore, will be the soloists.

An interesting *début* will take place at Steinway Hall on May 20. Miss DORA HARRIS, a young American singer who is said to possess a voice of rare power, and also considerable culture, is then to appear for the first time in the concert room, assisted by THEODORE THOMAS' full orchestra and several popular artistes.

The death of Dr. R. P. JONES, a theatrical agent who will be remembered by most City playgoers, and that of JAMES MADIGAN, a well-known equestrian, are announced. Dr. JONES succumbed to the effects of an overdose of laudanum taken (opinions differ) by accident or by design. Mr. MADIGAN sustained a fatal injury on Wednesday week while performing in Paris, Ky.

Mr. and Miss MCKEAN BUCHANAN afflicted the theatre-goers of Binghamton, N. Y., last week. A local critic, who, however, has not shared the general affliction, thus refers to their sojourn: "Mr. and Miss BUCHANAN are certainly worthy of better patronage than they have received this week. We are sorry to admit the fact, but it would seem that SHAKESPEARE and the legitimate drama are at a discount in our city. The plays presented by Mr. BUCHANAN have all been of the highest order, and have been finely rendered in every respect. The opening drama ("Othello") we have already written of, and given our opinion as to its marked excellence. The following night Mr. BUCHANAN gave an equally good representation of "Richard the III.," the crooked back tyrant. From first to last it was a correct and life-like impersonation. Last night "Macbeth" was given, and the character of *Macbeth* by Mr. BUCHANAN stood out in bold relief—not a whit resembling either of the other impersonations." Astonishing versatility! Mr. BUCHANAN's receipts in Elmira, N. Y., one night, a week or so ago, were $3!

Miss MARRIOTT enacted *Pauline*, in "The Lady of Lyons" in Newark, on May 7, Captain MORTON PRICE representing *Claude*.

Boston is promised another week of dramatic and musical novelties of a very interesting character. At the Museum, the new play called "Black and White," written by WILKIE COLLINS and Mr. FECHTER, is to be produced to-morrow. "Black and White" has been very successful in London. Its plot turns upon the discovery that its hero, *Maurice de Layrac*, instead of being a pure-blooded Frenchman, is the child of a quadroon slave. At Selwyn's, the charming play of "Ours," by Mr. ROBERTSON, is to be revived, with the cast of last year substantially unchanged. At the Theatre Comique, the pantomime of "Humpty Dumpty" is to be produced unchanged, the management announcing that no pains or expense have been spared for its effective and entertaining representation. At the Boston Theatre, "Rip Van Winkle" will keep the stage.

JOHN BROUGHAM, at the Walnut-street Theatre, the GALTONS, at the Theatre Comique, and LOTTA in a new play, "Pepina," at the Arch-street Theatre, occupied the Philadelphia critics last week. Apropos of LOTTA and her piece, the *Press* newspaper discourses with much fury: "At the Arch," says the writer, "we have, what? The graduate of the Bella Union concert saloon, who has done nothing more nor less than changed what has been the first theatre in America into a low variety saloon. The play "Pepina" is not worth a line. It is worse than bad—more than impossible. It causes the true lover of the drama to wish the door of every place of amusement closed forever, rather than that which is now being done at the Arch-street Theatre should ever be seen outside of a concert saloon. With the people, and not with either LOTTA or the management, rests the blame. The more vulgar, the more outrageous the conduct of this young girl—for she never acts—the more rapturous the applause. While excusing Mrs. DREW as much as possible for engaging this star, knowing that her seasons are always most successful, we ask, in all candor, is there nothing else which would bring in as much money? Let LOTTA find her level. Let those who will see her go and see her where her style of acting is always in vogue; but in the name of common sense, we call upon Mrs. DREW not to undo, for the sake of a few dollars, the much she has done to give respectability to the theatre. How can we continue to look upon the Arch as the theatre of America, if such plays as LOTTA gives take up its time six or seven weeks every year?" Savage, but not altogether uncalled for.

The Pittsburg, Penn., playgoers expended about $80,000 on theatricals during February and March last.

Mrs. LANDER is now at her home in Lynn, Mass., preparing for a speedy departure for Europe.

Miss LAURA KEENE and her company played in Hartford May 3.

The intended speedy reorganization of the Richings Opera Troupe is announced. Mr. A. W. PENNOYER is now in England seeking new artistes.

Mr. GRAU's opera bouffe artists visit Cleveland this week.

Miss KATE REIGNOLDS has been acting at Wood's Theatre, Cincinnati. Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD appeared with her.

Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS, at latest news, was acting at the Detroit Opera House.

The Milwaukee critics are in ecstacy. One of them shouts: "At last the horizon looks theatrical. At last the clouds are breaking away and a gleam of theatrical sunshine is dawning upon us. Let us rejoice. A committee has been appointed to solicit subscriptions for changing Music Hall into a theatre. Some $20,000 is needed, and twice the amount can be raised."

The Baltimore *Express* announces the successful first performance at the Holliday-street Theatre, of Mr. GEORGE H. MILES' operetta of "Abou Hassan." "The piece," says our contemporary, "was introduced with splendid accessories in the way of costumes, new scenery, &c., and the chorus was as full and complete as could be desired. Some of the songs were very charming and animated, and the music was generally pleasing. In the dialogue, Mr. MILES has been very successful, lifting it far above that generally employed in burlesque pieces, especially avoiding the small-wit puns with which they are too often overburdened. Altogether, there is a warmth, spirit and picturesqueness about the representation which make it peculiarly entertaining."

Miss LEO HUDSON has been united in matrimony to Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, a resident of Vicksburg, Miss.

Mr. VINING BOWERS and Miss ALICE GRAY have both been the recipients of complimentary benefits at the New-Orleans Varieties. On May 1, when Mr. BOWERS took his benefit he appeared by general request as *Major Wellington de Boots*. Mme. LAMBELE-ARMANIA is playing in New-Orleans. So are the WORRELL sisters.

Before Foreign Footlights.

Little news is to be gleaned concerning the London dramatic world. No novelty of moment had been produced at any of the theatres. Gossip concerning new plays in Paris is scarce too; the production of HERVE's new musical absurdity, entitled "Le Petit Faust," and that of "Le Roi Petaud," a three-act opera bouffe by M. LEO DELIBES, having been so recent as to have suggested as yet no critical comment. The Summer sensation was expected to grow out of the performance of Signor ERNESTO ROSSI, who was soon to bring a troupe to the Paris Italiens. He will play in the "Egmont" of GOETHE, and in the Struensee of MICHEL BEER, brother of the author of "Le Prophete," and will fill besides principal characters of SHAKESPEARE's tragedies. He will be accompanied by a young actress, Signora CASILINI, a grand-daughter of the celebrated ROMAGNOLI.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* comments on the sad fact that the celebrated and long appreciated FREDERIC LEMAITRE, who may be said to have created the *rôle* of *Vautrin*, that of "Thirty Years, or the Life of a Gambler," that of "Don Cæsar de Bazan," and of so many others, is still acting every night in Paris, although he is sixty-nine years of age. Far better would it have been for him, he thinks, to have withdrawn from the stage, for his talent is but the shadow of what it was. His fortune amounts to £19,000; therefore there is no imperative necessity for his continuing to work for his bread. He is still a curious character to study. He is as active, persevering, and obstinate as ever. The great defect of his voice is caused by the loss of his teeth, which he persists in refusing to have replaced. He regularly arrives in his dressing-room behind the scenes, accompanied by a young valet, three hours before he appears on the stage, and tries before a cheval glass the effect of those gestures which invariably excite the applause of the public. His servant brings with him four bottles of Bordeaux, which are emptied into a huge salad dish, from which LEMAITRE drinks as if it were a teacup. By the time 11 o'clock strikes the salad bowl is sure to be empty. The writer cannot say that FREDERIC LEMAITRE is seen to the best advantage in his own apartment. Whatever may be the state of the atmosphere, he walks about without trousers, and merely enveloped in a huge dressing-gown. He lives at the Rue Béranger, on the second floor. Nothing can be more incongruous than the furniture of the rooms, partly magnificent and partly poor—slovenliness and splendor being in strange contact.

Criticism in the French metropolis is something fraught with danger. A fortnight ago, M. D'AUREVILLY, theatrical critic of the *Nain Jaune*, having said something which displeased Mlle. DUVERGER, an actress at the Gaieté, that lady called him out, and the duel came off on Sunday afternoon at St. Germain. Mlle. DUVERGER chose pistols, and at the first shot succeeded in carrying off one of the locks of hair which adorned her opponent's head. Her seconds, two actresses from the same theatre, then declared honor satisfied, and the party wound up the day by a dinner at the Pavilion Henri IV.

M. SARDOU, who a few years ago could not dispose of a play, received from two Parisian theatres only, for twelve days, author's rights to the amount of almost 14,000 francs. Those of his plays now being acted throughout the country bring him an average revenue of 300 francs a day.

ROBERT HOUDIN used to say that if the public knew what passes through the mind of a conjuror when he sees the barrel of a pistol turned toward him in the course of a "fire-arm trick," they would perhaps give him credit for as much nerve and courage as the bravest soldier shows in battle. An omission in some trifling point, the breaking off of a small part of the false ramrod or of the real bullet as it is being withdrawn, may make the discharge fatal. Often, too, the trick is a new one, and some miscalculation may make the plan a failure where failure may mean death. The unfortunate event which has just taken place in the Cirque Napoleon strikingly illustrates HOUDIN's words. Dr. EPSTEIN, the conjuror, had offered a gun to a spectator, with directions to take good aim at the doctor, who was to receive the discharge on the point of a sword. The man refused, but another fired off the gun as directed. The moment after, the doctor staggered and fell to the ground, exclaiming: "I am a dead man!" Several persons hastened to his assistance, and a surgeon being sent for, the unfortunate performer was removed at once to his own residence. Naturally a great sensation was excited among the spectators, although few were aware of the full extent of the injury done. It appears that the slight piece of wood used in ramming down the charge had broken in the barrel, and that a piece of it had traversed Dr. EPSTEIN's body, inflicting a painful, though not very dangerous wound.

M. VARIN, a popular dramatic author, has just died, at the age of seventy. He was the writer of about 150 pieces, mostly played at the Vaudeville, Variétés, and Palais-Royal Theatres. Among the best known was "Les Saltimbanques," in which FREDERICK LEMAITRE obtained one of his greatest successes.

In Berlin an order from the Intendant-General had enjoined the dancers at the opera to suppress their moustaches. The grievance seemed to them so serious that they addressed a protest to the king at once. His Majesty has the protest under serious consideration.

LISZT's "Legend of St. Elizabeth," recently brought out in Vienna, seems to have been found tiresome even by the most ardent admirers of the great player. The subject, says a contemporary, offers a good canvass for effective musical painting, but the composer has missed his chances, and has been betrayed into excessive length. At the repetition of the oratorio it was considerably cut down.

The celebrated cantatrice, Mme. LUCCA, had been engaged at a salary of 40,000 francs per month for the *fêtes* to be given in Egypt at the inauguration of the Suez Canal.

The death is announced, at St. Petersburg, of ALEXANDER DAGOMIRSKY, a native composer, known by the operas "Russalka" and "Esmeralda." He has also left an incomplete "Don Juan," founded, like "Russalka," on a dramatic sketch by PUSHKIN, the Russian Byron. He was buried in the Cemetery of the Newsky Kloster, near the grave of GLINKA.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

This article is the true secret of beauty. It is what fashionable ladies, actresses and opera singers use to produce that cultivated, *distingué* appearance so much admired in the circles of fashion.

It removes all unsightly blotches, redness, freckles, tan, sunburn and effects of Spring winds, and gives to the complexion a blooming purity of transparent delicacy and power. No lady who values a fine complexion can do without the Magnolia Balm. 75 cents will buy it of any of our respectable dealers. Depot, No. 53 Park-row, New-York.

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MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 8 College-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Insect Powder.

HOW TO TELL THE GENUINE ARTICLE.—Prof. E. LYON while traveling in Asia, discovered a flower, which, when powdered, is sure death to every kind of Insect, from a Cockroach to a Fly. He protected his discovery by letters-patent, Government medals, &c., put his signature upon every flask of the article, and named it LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER. He imparted his secret to no one but his consignee.

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See Real Estate at Auction Column.—Important Sale. CONTINENTAL HOTEL PROPERTY, Long Branch, N. J.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR's Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

ARNAO.—On Saturday, May 8, after a short but severe illness, GREGORIO YGNACIO ARNAO, native of the City of Matanzas, Island of Cuba, at the age of 48 years, 4 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family, and the Cubans and residents in this City, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, at 2 P. M. precisely, from his late residence, No. 6 St. Mark's-place, without further notice.

CLAWSON.—In this City, on Friday, May 7, 1869, MARY E., the beloved wife of Charles A. Clawson, aged 20 years and 7 months, daughter of the late Miles and Elizabeth Frost.

Funeral services from the Baptist Church, corner of Downing and Bedford sts., on Sunday, May 9, at 12½ o'clock precisely.

DONALD.—On Saturday morning, May 8, at 2 o'clock, of consumption, HENRY DONALD, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Amity Lodge, F. A. M., and of American Club, are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 268 Henry-st., on Monday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FREEMAN.—On Friday, May 7, HATTIE T., daughter of Henry C. and Mary E. (Lizzie) Freeman, aged 4 years and 9 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 29 Waverley-place, New-York, on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 3 P. M.

HOWLAND.—On Friday, May 7, JESSE P., only son of Henry M. and Lydia G. Howland, aged 1 month.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 65 Avenue D, this (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HUNTER.—On Friday, May 7, A. T. HUNTER, of consumption.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-day, (Sunday,) at 2½ P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 21 West 19th-st.

LIMBERT.—On Friday, May 7, LOUISA ADELAIDE, beloved wife of August Limbert, and daughter of Francis and Eutrasia Leland, aged 27 years, 11 months and 15 days.

Funeral on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Ascension.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THERE WILL BE A
FREE TRADE MASS MEETING
AT
COOPER INSTITUTE
ON
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 10, AT 8 P. M.
Addresses will be delivered by
WM. CULLEN BRYANT
AND
EDWARD ATKINSON.
Millions for the Government—not one cent for monopolists.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Manual of Electricity, Practical and Theoretical, $3; Workshop Companion, for tin, sheet-iron and copper-plate workers, $2 50; American Cottage Builder, 75 engravings, $3 50; The Engineer, Draughtsman and Machinist's Assistant, over 20 illustrations and 14 large plates on machinery, $6; Pocket Book for Railroad and Civil Engineers, $1 50; Practical Treatise on Mechanical Engineering, $6; The Locomotive Engine, with rules and observations, $1 25; Daguerreotypist and Photographer's Companion, $1 50; Mathematics for Practical Men Adapted to the Pursuits of Surveyors, Architects, &c., $3; Railroad Engineer's Companion, $1 25; Brass and Iron Founder's Guide, $2 25; The Assayer's Guide, $1 25; The Art of Dyeing, Scouring, Cleaning and Finishing, $5; The Marine Steam Engine, illustrated, $6; Painter, Gilder and Varnisher's Companion, new edition, $1 50; The Miller, Millwright and Engineer's Guide, $3. Any of the above sent by mail on receipt of price. Send stamp for our illustrated and descriptive catalogue. Address
S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE CHURCH, OPEN all Summer and convenient for strangers; 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD minister in charge. Services, 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Children's service 3 P. M. Rev. W. T. WILSON, of Spuyten Duyvil, will preach at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All seats free.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.
FREDERICK DOUGLASS.
STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, May 11. Tickets, including reserved seat, 50 cents.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE will preach in Hanson Hall, (Temperance Lodge-rooms,) 3d-av., east side, above 125th-st., THIS MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Liberal Christians of all denominations cordially invited. Drawings and plan of the chapel now building will be exhibited after the services.

FREE LECTURES.—NEW-YORK Branch of the American Church Union. The third lecture of the course will be delivered by Rev. GEO. F. SEYMOUR, of the General Theological Seminary, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 11, at 8 o'clock, at the Free Library and Reading-room, No. 1,155 Broadway, up stairs. All are invited.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Tremont's Lyric Hall, on 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Call for Faith.*

TEMPTATIONS OF CITY LIFE.—North Presbyterian Church, Rev. THOS. STREET, corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., SABBATH, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Licentiousness.*

BISHOP DOANE, OF ALBANY, WILL preach before the Church Union of Columbia College on SUNDAY, May 9, at 7½ P. M., at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Light, corner of Broadway and 37th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, 46TH-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. A. B. HART, Rector. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. W. C. VAN METER, (LATE SUperintendent of Howard Mission,) having just returned from an extensive tour through the South among the earnest Christian workers, prisons, charitable institutions, schools, plantations, &c., &c., will give an account of what he saw and heard on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the 28th-st. Baptist Church, between 7th and 8th avs., and at 7½ o'clock in the evening in the Stanton-st. Baptist Church near the Bowery.

ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS being completed on the meeting-house of the North Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford sts., it will be reopened on SUNDAY, May 9. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN J. BRONNER, at 10½ A. M.; by Rev. Dr. J. L. HODGE, at 3½ P. M.; and by Rev. A. G. LAWSON, of Brooklyn, at 7½ P. M. A special invitation is given to all who were connected with the Church and congregation in former years.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. SAMUEL W. FISHER, D. D., will deliver the annual sermon in behalf of the American and Foreign Christian Union, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS,) on SABBATH EVENING, 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The friends of the Society, and all interested in the cause of Protestant Christianity in this country, are specially invited to be present.

DR. BURCHARD AT WESTMINSTER Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Service in the MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. G. M. MCECKRON, at 10½ o'clock. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. S. D. BURCHARD will preach an appropriate sermon in behalf of the Sabbath-school of the Church. All interested in Sabbath School work are cordially invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold Divine service TO-MORROW (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. The Rector will preach in the morning, and Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY, D. D., in the evening. Seats free.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects—*On Prophecy in Connection with the New Coming of Christ, and A Future Life.* All are cordially invited. Seats free.

ST. TIMOTHY'S PROTESTANT Episcopal Church, 54th and 55th sts., west of 8th-av. Rev. GEO. JARVIS GEER, D. D., Rector. Free at all its services. SUNDAYS, 10½ A. M., 3½ o'clock P. M., (Children's service and Sunday school,) 7½ o'clock P. M. Service and lecture every WEDNESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

THE THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY of the Berean Baptist Sabbath School, connected with Dr. Dowling's Church, Bedford-st., corner of Downing, will take place SABBATH EVENING, May 9. Interesting speakers will address the School. Exercises will commence at 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. The public are invited.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY Society.—The Anniversary Sermon of the American Home Missionary Society will be preached in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, (Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson's,) 6th-av., corner of 34th-st., by Rev. RICHARD S. STORRS, Jr., D. D., of Brooklyn, on SABBATH EVENING, May 9, at 7½ o'clock.

"CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS."—Large Chapel of the University, Washington-square.—Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. THOMAS A. HOYT, Esq., Vice-President of the New-York Gold Exchange, will lecture at 4 P. M. Free seats. Special attention to strangers.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN CROMLISH will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M.; sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M.; and Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach at 7½ o'clock P. M.; seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT.—THE CHURCH FORmerly meeting at Grand and Allen sts. have removed to No. 456 Grand-st., one door above Clinton-st. Elder J. K. BELLOWS will preach SUNDAY, May 9, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. The public are invited. Afternoon subject—*The Little White.*

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, (7TH-st., near 3d-av.)—Rev. HORACE COOKE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Passing through the Fire to Moloch.* Preaching in the evening by Rev. H. F. PEASE, P. E., at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF "The Baptist Sunday School Union" will meet with the Fifth-av. Baptist Church, in 46th-st., near 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, May 10, at 7:30 o'clock. Address—*Visitation of our Scholars*, by T. D. ANDERSON, D. D.

"CHURCH UNION" WILL BE THE subject of the Sunday evening lecture by Rev. WM. L. LOOMIS, of the Antioch Baptist Church, No. 264 Bleecker-st., after which the ordinance of baptism will be administered. Seats always free. All are invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. for deaf mutes; and Rev. H. H. COLE at 7½ P. M. At 4½ P. M., evening prayer with catechetical instruction.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED Church, west of 8th-av.—Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—Divine service SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening the Pastor will preach the sermon to have been delivered last Sabbath evening. Subject—*Jacob's Wrestling.*

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOciety.—The annual sermon before the American Seamen's Friend Society will be preached by Rev. T. L. CUYLER, D. D., in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 29th-st., SABBATH EVENING, May 9, at 7½ o'clock.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. C. D. FOSS, Pastor; EVENING, by Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE, Pastor of Central Church. Strangers invited and seated. Galleries free.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in their new church on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Reservoir-square, on SUNDAY, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (Episcopal,) Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector.—Divine service at Hisoke Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av., (entrance on 34th-st.,) 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY, D. D., will preach at Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Rector (Dr. PRICE) will preach in the morning. Seats free.

REV. JAMES KENNEDY, OF NEWtonlimavady, Ireland, will preach in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, May 9, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONal Church. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Rev. JOHN HENRY BRODT will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. Seats free.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. MCALLISTER. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Seats free to all.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE, IN THE large Hall—Free Preaching on SUNDAY, May 9, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. NOAH M. GAYLORD, of Boston. All persons are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 38th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; in the evening, fifth lecture to young men. Subject—*The Young Drunkard.* (Repeated by request.)

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.—South side 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. Mr. POPE YEAMAN, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Lecture at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Apostle Paul.* Fifth lecture of the series.

THE ANNUAL SERMON FOR THE Board of Foreign Missions will be preached in the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av. and 12th-st., on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. T. THAYER, D. D., of Newport, R. I.

FIFTY-FOURTH-ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs.—The Church of the Good Shepherd, St. Thomas' Mission of Rev. Professor ROBERTS will, Divine permission, officiate at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The seats are free.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTErian Church, north side, between 7th and 8th avs.—By Divine permission, services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. W. A. SCOTT. EVENING—*Jethro's Visit to Moses at Mount Sinai.*

REV. J. HYATT SMITH, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., on next SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. C. A. BUCKBEE, recently from California, at 7½ in the evening.

REV. WILLIAM H. CORBIT, PASTOR of John-st. M. E. Church, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHing on SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M., and at 7½ o'clock in the evening JOHN B. GOUGH delivers a lecture to young men. Lecture free. The public invited.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th-av. and 11th-st.—Rev. T. THAYER, D. D., of Newport, R. I., will preach the annual sermon before the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, in this Church, on SUNDAY, May 9, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

BEWARE OF FALSE PROPHETS.—R. S. SNOW, S. M. C., will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*False Prophets and What They Teach.*

REV. DR. PRICE WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY at 7½ P. M., in the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Seats free.

REV. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., WILL preach his Thirtieth Anniversary Sermon in the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY, May 9, at 7½ o'clock.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOciation, No. 161 5th-av.—The monthly social gathering will be held MONDAY EVENING, from 8 to 10 o'clock. Members and their lady friends invited.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, Sixth Universalist, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, Pastor. MORNING at 10½; EVENING, 7½. Strangers invited.

REV. W. W. PAGE, PASTOR ELECT, will preach in the Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY, May 9, 1869, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH. E. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 115 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 8, 1869.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118	$55,000 C., C. & Ind. Cen. 1st M.	[illegible]
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62	[illegible]	1,000 Mon. & Es. 1st M.	97
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	112¼	1,000 C., P. & A. new Bds.	[illegible]
2,500 do	[illegible]	30 Amer. Ex. Bank	112
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	[illegible]	110 do	[illegible]
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	116	20 Ocean Bank	103
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	116	100 Fourth Nat. Bk.	104½
150,000 do	[illegible]	20 Del. & Hud. C.	[illegible]
25,000 do	[illegible]	200 Mariposa Pf.	[illegible]
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	[illegible]	100 Pacific Mail	[illegible]
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	[illegible]	200 West. U. Tel.	[illegible]
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	[illegible]	100 Wells Fargo	[illegible]
200,000 do	[illegible]	600 do ... bet. c'll	[illegible]
37,000 Tenn. S. 6s, ex c.	[illegible]	100 do ... call b30	[illegible]
15,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	[illegible]	300 Mer. U. Ex.	[illegible]
22,000 N. C. S. 6s, New	[illegible]	50 Adams Ex.	[illegible]
1,000 do	[illegible]	100 Mich. Southern	[illegible]
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	[illegible]	20 do	[illegible]
20,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73	[illegible]	Ill. Cen.	147
1,000 H. R. 2d S. F. Bds	104	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
2,000 Mich. S. 2d M.	[illegible]	C. & N. W. Pf. bet. call	[illegible]
10,000 Alton & T. H. 1st M.	[illegible]	400 Lake Shore	104
1,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, East. Div.	[illegible]	100 Chi. & R. I.	128
1,000 Gal. & Chic. 2d	[illegible]	300 Mil. & St. P.	[illegible]
10,000 Tol. & W. con. conv. bds	[illegible]	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]
35,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s	[illegible]	200 T., W. & W.	[illegible]
500 Clev. & Pitts. 2d	[illegible]	10 N. Y. & N. H.	130
2,000 Mar. T. 10s, ctfs., b30	[illegible]	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]
		100 Col., C. & In. Cen.	[illegible]
		200 Norwich & Wor.	105

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$3,000 Tenn. S. 6s, n.	[illegible]	100 Alt. & T. H.	[illegible]
5,000 do	[illegible]	100 Col., C. & I. Cen.	[illegible]
20,000 do	[illegible]	100 Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]
100 Adams Ex.	[illegible]	100 do ... b10	[illegible]
100 Quick. Min. Co.	[illegible]	400 Lake Shore R.	[illegible]
200 Mariposa Min.	[illegible]	100 Mich. So. & N. I.	[illegible]
100 Mariposa Pf.	[illegible]	1100 do	[illegible]
300 Pacific Mail	[illegible]	200 do ... b5	[illegible]
300 West. U. Tel.	[illegible]	100 Clev. & P. R.	[illegible]
400 N. Y. Cen.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
200 do ... b5	[illegible]	100 C. & R. I. & P.	[illegible]
300 do ... b5	[illegible]	300 do	[illegible]
100 do ... b15	[illegible]	300 do	[illegible]
100 do ... c	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
100 do ... b5	[illegible]	200 do ... b10	[illegible]
200 Harlem ... b10	[illegible]	200 do ... c	[illegible]
200 Hud. R.	[illegible]	200 do ... b5	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	400 Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
400 Reading	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
1200 do	[illegible]	100 do ... b10	[illegible]
200 do ... s10	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
400 do ... b5	[illegible]	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
100 Mil. & St. P.	[illegible]	600 do	[illegible]
300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]	200 do ... b10	[illegible]
200 Fort Wayne	[illegible]	100 do ... c	[illegible]
200 do	[illegible]	200 do ... b5	[illegible]
400 do	[illegible]		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Mariposa Pf.	44	200 Clev. & Pitts.	[illegible]
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]
200 Hudson R. R.	[illegible]	200 do ... b60	[illegible]
400 T., W. & W.	[illegible]	200 do ... b5	[illegible]
100 U. S. Ex.	[illegible]	600 Lake Shore	[illegible]
600 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]	600 Chic., R. I. & P.	[illegible]
500 do ... s30	[illegible]	200 do ... c	[illegible]
300 do	[illegible]	200 do ... s3	[illegible]
400 do	[illegible]	300 do	[illegible]
100 do ... c	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]
200 Mil. & St. P.	[illegible]	200 Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
300 Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]
100 do ... c	[illegible]	300 do	[illegible]
200 do ... b10	[illegible]	500 Chi. & N. W. Pf. s30	[illegible]
400 M. So. & N. I.	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]
1100 do	[illegible]	600 do	[illegible]
200 do	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]
200 do ... b3	[illegible]	100 Boston W. P.	[illegible]
200 do ... c	[illegible]	200 Quicksilver	[illegible]
400 Reading	[illegible]		

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Mariposa	20	200 Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
200 Adams Express	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
100 Quick. Min. Co.	[illegible]	200 Erie ... s3	27
200 West. Un. Tel.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
200 Reading ... b3	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]
500 do ... b3	[illegible]	400 do	[illegible]
100 Mich. So. R.	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]
100 do ... b3	[illegible]	100 Pacific Mail ... s10	[illegible]

SATURDAY, May 8—P. M.

The following important special notice from the Treasury Department, for the purchase of United States Bonds or Registered Stock, for account and under authority of the Sinking Fund Act of Feb. 25, 1862, appeared to-day:

PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.—Proposals will be received at this office until noon of Wednesday, May 12, for the sale to the Government of one million of dollars of Six per cent. Five-twenty Bonds; at which time the bids will be opened and the awards declared. Proposals will state the specific character of the Bonds offered, whether registered or coupon, to which particular class they belong, as '62s, '64s, '65s, (old or new,) '67s or '68s, and may be for any amount not less than five thousand dollars. The offers must be for the sale of the Bonds "flat," and each proposal must inclose a certified check for five per cent. of the amount offered. The checks of unaccepted bidders will be returned as soon as the result is ascertained, and those of others on the following day, when the Bonds must be delivered, for which payment in lawful money will be made as soon as they can be duly examined. The right is reserved to reject bids adverse to the interests of the Government.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

The upward excitement in the Gold Room, and the depression in the Public Funds noticed on Friday, as resulting from the London Cable telegrams, were in good part recovered from to-day, although at the early opening of business in the Gold Room some important purchases were made at 139⅝@¾@⅞ ₱ cent. on the first Cable from London. But the movement was soon reversed, and the sales of Gold subsequently fell off to 139@138¾@138@137¾ ₱ cent., and the Public Funds advanced rapidly to 116⅝@¾ ₱ cent. for the July and January 5-20s, and on other descriptions in nearly the same proportion, placing the quotations 1@1½ ₱ cent. above the lowest figures of Friday, and restoring the quotations close upon Thursday's last figures.

In Foreign Bills the sales were 109@109½ for 60 days' on London, and 109¾@110½ prime short sight. Our quotation of Friday afternoon for Cable transfers should have been 110¾ ₱ cent. in place of 111 ₱ cent. A transfer to Paris was made at the rate of 5 francs 11¼ centimes on that day. The cable advices to-day after 11 o'clock from London induced a much better feeling in Wall-street generally, and much of the alarm of Friday appears to have been unjustified by any financial or political event abroad, with the single exception that the price of money had suddenly advanced in London and Amsterdam.

In our own Money Market the week closes on an easy supply at 7 ₱ cent. Currency Interest, with numerous exceptions in the shape of offers to the leading firms of the Street, at 6 ₱ cent. until Monday on the Public Funds. The Bank return shows a large accession—$6,883,000—to the stock of Gold in Bank; *nearly ten millions in the general line of Deposits;* a partial loss (resulting from the Treasury sales of Gold) in Greenbacks of $1,386,000, *and an addition of eight millions to Loans and Discounts.* The Treasury Office paid out for Gold Interest during the week $4,974,816, and received for Gold Customs $2,093,026.

In other departments of the Stock Exchange than the Public Funds, the Southern State Bonds, and the New-York and Western Railways, the feeling was generally firm; and the panic sensation which appeared late on Friday afternoon having given place to a much steadier confidence, it will be noted in our closing quotations that New-York Central stands decidedly higher, and nearly all the Western lines better than at the termination of business on that day.

After 1 o'clock there was no regular business done in the Exchange, the brokers of the Old and of the Open Board being engaged in conference for mutual consolidation. Late in the afternoon the following Long Room and Street quotations were made, as compared with Friday night. The Public Funds made a further advance in the afternoon, and the whole list closed with much buoyancy, the bidding being for heavy amounts by two or three of the leading wealthy dealers, who are especially (and with good reason) jubilant over the recognition of the Sinking Fund Act of 1862 by the Secretary of the Treasury and his announcement that he will purchase a million of 5-20s per week until further notice.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	107⅛	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	117⅛	119
United States 5-20s of 1867	116⅛	117
American Gold Coin	138⅝	137⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	65⅜	66⅜
Virginia Bonds, old	59½	58
Missouri Bonds	89	89½
North Carolina Bonds, new	55	56⅜
New-York Central	177⅝	180⅜
Reading Railway	95⅞	96⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	126⅝	127⅝
Northwest Common	85	85⅜
Northwest Preferred	96⅛	98
Michigan Southern	104	105⅝
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	148⅜	149⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburg	90	91⅛
Pacific Mail Company	91⅛	92⅜
St. Paul Preferred	86	86⅛
St. Paul Common	[illegible]	[illegible]

Toledo and Wabash	73	73
Ohio and Mississippi	32½	32⅝
Mariposa Preferred	43½	44⅝
Lake Shore	104	104½
Hudson River	153½	155½
Louisiana Levee 6s	60½	60¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	116⅞	5-20 coup., '65 n. is.	117
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	119⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	117
5-20 reg., 1862	114⅝	5-20 coup., 1868	117
5-20 coup., 1862	118	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1871	128
5-20 reg., 1864	114⅝	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1874	121
5-20 coup., 1864	114⅝	10-40 reg.	107⅝
5-20 reg., 1865	114⅝	10-40 coup.	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	116⅛	6s Currency	106⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '70	100½	Louisiana 6s, levee bds.	60
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '77	100½	Louisiana 8s, levee bds.	80
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '79	100½	California 7s	[illegible]
Ill. War Loan	100½	California 7s, large bds.	120
Indiana 5 ₱ c.	[illegible]	Connecticut 6s	101
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73	100	Rhode Island 6s	101½
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	99	Alabama 8s	102
Michigan 7 ₱ c. W. L.	98½	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	110½
Tenn. 6s, ex cou.	67½	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	110
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '72	102½
Virginia 6s, ex cou.	55	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73	102½
Virginia 6s, new bds.	62	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	102
Georgia 7s, new bds.	95½	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75	102
North Carolina 6s	60	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	102
North Car. 6s, n. bds.	57½	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	102
Missouri 6s	89½	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '71	100
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is.	91	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '74	100
Louisiana 6s	73½	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '75	97

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	136	Hanover	110
Merchants'	127	Metropolitan	142
Mechanics'	136	Nassau	104½
America	143	Corn Exchange	131
Butchers' & Drovers'	135	Continental	101½
National	110	Commonwealth	114½
Merchants' Exchange	117½	Imp. and Traders'	120
Commerce	125¾	Park	160
Ocean	107	Manuf's and Merch's	102
American Exchange	112	Central National	103
Chatham	130	First National	230
Bank of the Republic	116	Fourth National	104½
Bank of North Amer.	111	Ninth National	112½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	89½	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	88	New-Jersey Cen. 2d M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est's	85	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	103½
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n	85	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	97½
N. Y. C. 7s, 1876	99	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	91
H. R. Y. & R. 1st, '77	89	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	85
H. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869-70	100	Chi. & Alton S. F.	97
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	104	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	102½
H. R. 7s, 3d M. 1875	98	Chi. & Alton Inc.	91
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	92½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	91
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	98½	Peninsula R. R. bds.	92
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by M.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	103½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92½	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	84	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	75	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	87½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	94	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	89½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	92½	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	87
Han. & St. J. L. G.	107	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	115	G. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	85½
Del., L. & W. 1st M.	95	N. Y. and N. Haven 6s	91
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	91½	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M.	86
Tol. & W. c. c. S'k F.	90	Col. Chi. & Ind. 2d M.	80
Gt. West'n 1st M. '88	101	Mar. Trustee Cer.	68
Gt. West'n 1st M., '88	87	Am. D'k & Imp'mt bds	85
Gt. West'n 2d M. '93	77½	Connecticut War L'n	100
Q. & Tol. 1st M., '90	80	Tol. Peoria & W. E. D.	87
Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	70	Tol. Peoria & W. W. D.	84
Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	98½	Cleve. P. & Ash. old	93
Chi. R. I. & P.	97½	Buffalo & Erie, stock	100
Morris & Essex 1st M.	96½	N. Jersey Cent., n. b.	97½
Morris & Essex 2d M.	92	Lake Shore Div. bds.	99
Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	99		

The consolidation of the old New-York Stock Exchange Board, dating nearly sixty years back, and the Open Board of Brokers, (established in 1863,) was consummated very happily this afternoon, *and the New-York Corn Exchange is now a unit.* The Government Board of the Exchange, for nearly two years past under the auspices of the Old Board, and occupying part of their building, is embraced in the arrangement, so that about 1,000 Brokers in membership, and at least 750 active members, will come together on Monday to conduct the business of the Exchange in common. A pleasing incident occurred after the conference to-day, in the unanimous election of Mr. LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, who parted company some years since with the Old Board, as a member of the Consolidated Association. He received about 450 votes.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,796,403 51; total payments, $665,006 47; balance, $89,267,280 05. The receipts include, for Customs, $430,000; for Gold Notes, $394,000.

CITY OF NEW-YORK BANK CAPITAL.

New-York	$3,000,000	Citizens'	$400,000
Merchants'	3,000,000	Market	1,000,000
Mechanics'	2,000,000	St. Nicholas	1,000,000
Union	1,500,000	Shoe and Leather	1,000,000
Phenix	1,800,000	Continental	2,000,000
City	1,000,000	Commonwealth	750,000
Tradesmen's	1,000,000	Marine	400,000
Fulton	600,000	Atlantic	300,000
Chemical	300,000	Importers'	1,500,000
Mer. Exchange	1,235,000	Park	2,000,000
Gallatin	1,500,000	Mechanics'	500,000
Butchers'	800,000	Grocers'	300,000
Mech. & Traders'	600,000	East River	350,000
Leather	600,000	Fourth	5,000,000
Seventh Ward	500,000	Central	3,000,000
State of N. York	2,000,000	Second	300,000
Amer. Exchange	5,000,000	Ninth	1,000,000
Commerce	10,000,000	First	500,000
Broadway	1,000,000	Third	1,000,000
Ocean	1,000,000	New-York	300,000
Mercantile	1,000,000	Tenth	1,000,000
Pacific	422,700	Fifth	150,000
Republic	2,000,000	Sixth	200,000
Chatham	450,000	Eighth	250,000
North America	1,000,000	County	200,000
Hanover	1,000,000	Bowery	250,000
Irving	500,000	Currency	100,000
Metropolitan	4,000,000		
Total, National, April 17, 1869			$74,237,700
Manhattan	$2,050,000	North River	$400,000
America	3,000,000	Mant. and Mer.	150,000
Greenwich	200,000	Gold Exchange	500,000
People's	412,500	Bull's Head	200,000
Nassau	1,000,000	Stuyvesant	187,000
Corn Exchange	1,000,000	Eleventh Ward	200,000
Oriental	300,000		
Total State, March 27, 1869			$9,030,000
Total National and State			[illegible]

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE BANKS—QUARTERLY.

	Jan. 4, 1869.	April 17, 1869.
Capital	$84,003,616	[illegible]
Net profits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due depositors	[illegible]	131,351,274
Unpaid dividends	2,262,642	288,479
Total	$333,234,831	$337,582,323
Loans	$187,101,591	$190,102,046
Stocks	63,663,736	60,277,072
Real estate	7,867,341	7,987,326
Due from banks	14,369,417	13,442,269
Cash items and bank notes	3,920,564	4,573,182
Specie	24,454,031	6,150,662
Legal tenders	86,134,386	82,702,261
Overdrafts	183,735	241,376
Total	$333,234,831	$337,582,323

Report of Specie exported from the Port of New-York, for the week ending May 8:

May 4—Steamship *Germania*, Paris—Mexican dollars	$3,750
May 4—Steamship *Germania*, Paris—Gold bars	40,000
May 4—Steamship *Germania*, Paris—Silver bars	3,400
May 5—Schooner *John Atwood*, Sans Blas—American silver	2,000
May 6—Steamship *Donau*, Bremen—Foreign silver	1,300
May 6—Steamship *Columbia*, Havana—Spanish doubloons	128,000
May 7—Steamship *City of Mexico*, Havana—Spanish doubloons	188,000
May 8—Steamship *City of Baltimore*, Liverpool—British Gold	14,800
Total	$425,660

Messrs. EASTON & Co., in their Cotton circular of this date, give the following trade statistics:

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exp's to Gt. Britain.	Exp's to Continent.
New-Orleans	5,399	91,182	11,308	1,480
Mobile	2,138	52,750	2,748	1,502
Galveston	1,507	7,050	1,005	1,416
Florida	39			
Savannah	4,574	21,985	...	...
Charleston	2,080	11,640	...	...
New-York	2,229	54,425	6,745	2,070
Boston, Phil. and Baltimore	3,141	24,000	3,169	1,310
Total this week	21,059	294,021	24,895	6,398
Previously reported	1,903,881	......	857,407	288,279
Total since Sept. 1, 1868	1,924,901	294,021	882,300	301,607
Same time last year	2,033,418	204,694	1,145,827	276,548

Stocks in the interior towns May 7, 1869:

	1869.	1868.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	11,340	7,338
Columbus, Ga.	5,250	2,550
Macon, Ga.	3,087	3,921
Montgomery, Ala.	1,947	1,585
Memphis, Tenn.	15,141	983
Nashville, Tenn.	2,853	1,642
Total	39,321	18,649

Statistical position:	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	362,000	542,400
Afloat from India	318,000	288,000
Afloat from America	126,000	155,000
Stock in London	84,100	80,430
Afloat for London	70,000	38,000
Stock in Havre	50,500	24,512
Afloat for Havre	52,191	42,987
Stock in Bremen	5,023	4,436
Afloat for Bremen	11,246	10,021
Stock in United States ports	234,021	201,491
Stock in the interior towns	39,321	18,648
Total	1,451,773	1,383,579
Excess in visible supply		68,197

Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now 80,000 bales; same time 1868, 130,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 13d.; then, 12⅛d.

The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning says of the Coal Trade of the week:

"Prices since our last report have been exceedingly unsteady, fluctuating as much as 75c. ₱ ton during a few hours in New-York. In the early part of the week the market was very stiff, and the rates rapidly advanced about $1, at which coal was firmly held, although but few sales were effected, and only for cargoes afloat. This unnatural and excessive activity was entirely caused by the anticipated suspension, and on Thursday, when a feeling of doubt became evident whether it would occur, the trade became almost as sluggish and depressed as it had been feverish and excited. The question whether and when the production of this article of necessity will be curtailed has been constantly kept before the public, and, in fact, has been the cause of all these sudden changes. As soon as the demand weakened a rumor of a contemplated stoppage would emanate from the Miners' Union, and the desired effect, an advance, or at least an upward tendency, would be gained. This has been accomplished several times, and has probably been done once too often to again effect the above result, unless the men go out on Monday, as the community at large are not to be humbugged by the same old cry.

"Telegrams from Scranton state that notice has been given by the officers of the Miners' General Council that the contemplated suspension of mining is postponed until further orders. If this information is reliable, and it probably is, prices will become very much depressed, and we may then look for a very dull market until the mines are compelled to stop for want of orders, when a reaction will probably follow.

"The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending May 8:

Portland	$2 50@2 55	Salem	$2 50
Rockland	2 60	Weymouth	2 75
Portsmouth	2 60	Apponaug	2 15
Amesbury	2 90	Newport	2 00
Boston	2 50	Providence	2 00
Chelsea	2 50	Pawtucket	2 15
Charlestown	2 50	Derby	2 05
Dorchester	2 50	Middletown	2 00
East Cambridge	2 50	New-York	1 30@1 35
Lynn, and dis.	2 60	Halifax, gold	1 50
Marblehead	2 50@2 60	Quebec, gold	2 00
New-Bedford	2 00@2 10	Yarmouth, U. S. cur.	1 50
Salisbury	3 00		

The *Mark Lane Express* of April 26, says:

"The weather throughout the past week was seasonably fine, although much colder. Vegetation everywhere shows the beneficial change since the sternness of March. In some parts of France its unusual severity is reported as having done much injury to the fruit and corn; but here we do not anticipate similar disasters, though, doubtless, some of the buds have been cut. Nothing, therefore, has yet happened in aid of prices, and almost as much has been made of the anticipated reduction of the present light duties, as though protection was only just on the eve of abolition; but shadows sometimes cast a great gloom in their immediate vicinity, and the trade seems fairly under the power of an eclipse. Town and country markets have therefore again given way 1s. ₱ quarter, and with bread under 6d. ₱ quartern, if that be a sufficient reason, we may hear of more strikes and stagnation in trade. One thing is certain, that however foreigners may welcome the removal of duties, they would rather see them continue than produce such a depression on the English market; for 1s. prospective gain may turn out really 5s. loss, if apprehensions are henceforth to be paramount. Happy, indeed, were those far-seeing farmers who early turned their prime samples into Banco, and left markets to themselves; but, with different prices now and nothing safe, we may yet see a little export trade in Wheat, as well as in Barley and Rye. The great fear has been America; but when brother Jonathan finds his canals open, with no opening for a profit in Fatherland, he may use warehouse room in New-York in preference to the British Channel and small net proceeds. Although gold at present is so high, he has so much land that he can do very well for some time with paper. Even in France they demur to follow our markets, the country in many places showing some reaction; while Belgium has also ceased the decline, but Holland, Germany, and Hungary complain of business with downward tendency, Danzig being 2s. ₱ quarter cheaper.

"The arrivals off the coast since the 16th of April were 48 cargoes, of which 13 cargoes were Wheat, 13 Maize, 11 Barley, 1 Rye, and 1 sweet Beans."

The importations (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending May 7, 1869, were $3,187,112.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 3, 1869.

Your letter of the 29th of April last has been received. In reply to your first inquiry I have to say, that dealers in liquor who sell in quantities less than five gallons, and also in quantities of five gallons and upward, must pay special tax, both as wholesale and retail dealers. Under the provisions of section 1 of the act of April 10, 1869, the payment of the special tax of a wholesale liquor dealer gives no right to sell in quantities of less than five gallons.

To your second inquiry, as to whether you are to require the notice on form No. 27 of that class of persons who were "compounders," under the provisions of section 59 of the act of July 20, 1868, but are made rectifiers under the act of April 10, 1869, I reply that the notice required by section 6, of the act of July 20, 1868, applies to all rectifiers without exception, and your action in requiring the notice from this class of rectifiers appears to be correct, and is approved. To your other inquiries, you will receive replies in another communication. Very respectfully,

J. W. DOUGLASS, Deputy Commissioner.

PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Esq., Assessor Fourth District, New-York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, April 30, 1869.

SIR: I reply to your letter of the 8th instant, that under the law, as construed by this office, any person who solicits, negotiates or procures insurance for which he receives any commission or other compensation, is liable to special tax as insurance agent, and without regard to whether such persons are officers or general agents of home insurance companies, or are merely solicitors for either foreign or home insurance companies. Very respectfully,

(Signed,) J. W. DOUGLASS,
Deputy Commissioner.

H. G. STOMS, Assessor First District Ohio.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NOTICE.—The bondholders, judgment and other creditors of SPRAGUE & STOKES and the CONTINENTAL HOTEL PROPERTY AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., are requested to meet on MONDAY, 10th inst., punctually at 3 P. M., at the office of F. A. Vandyke, No. 52 Broadway, to take such action as may be necessary to protect their respective interests.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—May 8.

Before Judge Barnard.

TRADE MARK—USE OF WORD "AMOSKEAG."

The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company vs. William T. Garner and Samuel W. Johnson.—An injunction was granted by Judge Cardozo in this suit April 13, 1869, against the use of the word "Amoskeag" either alone or in connection with other words upon prints or calicoes manufactured or sold by them, as being an infringement of the trade-mark of the plaintiff.

A motion is now made by the defendants to dissolve this injunction. It appeared that the plaintiffs were incorporated in 1831, under the name of "The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company," for the purpose, among others, of manufacturing cotton cloths, and since that time had carried on their manufacture at the Amoskeag Falls, near Manchester, N. H., and had used the word Amoskeag upon all the goods of their manufacture, consisting of sheetings, shirtings, jeans, ginghams, print cloths and other cotton goods, as well as upon locomotives, steam fire engines and a great variety of other manufactures. It appeared further that the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company had never manufactured any "prints" or "calicoes" whatever, but about 1860 the firm of Garner & Co., the predecessors of the present firm in that name, commenced affixing to some of the prints of their own manufacture a label containing the words "Amoskeag Prints," and it is this use of the term which is now complained of by the Amoskeag Company as an infringement of their trade mark. The defendants claim that as the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company never has made any prints or calicoes whatever, that they have a right to the use of the term upon their own prints; that the word cannot be appropriated to the exclusive use of any person or company, and that the term was selected by Garner & Co. and used by them and by these defendants, as a mere fancy name, with no intention on their part to represent that the "Amoskeag Prints" were made by the plaintiff Company. The plaintiff claims, however, that such a use of the word "Amoskeag" is calculated to deceive the public, and introduced affidavits to show that it has actually produced that effect.

After argument, the Judge took the papers and reserved the case for consideration.

Evarts, Southmayd & Choate for plaintiff; Luther R. Marsh and W. K. Thorn for defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 8.

By Judge McCunn.

Robert McGrath et al. vs. James W. Bell; (two suits,) motion granted.

John Mathews vs. William B. Freleigh; motion opening default granted.

John Hackett et al. vs. William Elling et al.; motion granted and Receiver appointed.

Max Frankenheim et al. vs. Ignatius Vassing; motion for permanent injunction granted.

S. Shuster Smith et al. vs. Abraham D. N. Miller et al.; motion granted.

Louisa C. Southwick vs. George W. Southwick; motion granted.

George St. Thomas Seabrook vs. John Hecker; motion granted.

Mary Howard vs. John Hecker; motion granted.

David Godeness vs. George A. Lathrop; motion granted.

Gideon Mead et al. vs. Sarah Lewis; motion granted.

Warren L. Boker vs. J. H. Thorp; motion granted upon payment of $50; if not paid before May 12, then motion dismissed with costs.

John S. Long et al. vs. Augustus Loeb et al.; motion for judgment granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 8.

By Judge Brady.

Ford vs. Ford; order settled.

Mackin vs. Vandewater and Laird; injunction dissolved without prejudice to any right against Laird for violation thereof.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Gideon J. Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

Augustus H. Fiske, Peter Kleinhans, Maria J. McCartney, John Kraft, Helen M. Hulbert, Horace Dalrymple, Wm. S. Thomas, James Hamilton.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Administration letters have been granted as follows: Francis Dighan, William L. Cowan, Henry E. Holbrook, Henry Kesmer, Ezra C. Ketchum, Mary Grundig, Peter J. Cremin, Catharine Heather, Julia Lang, James Pennell, Hiram Wisner, Minturn Post, Jacobina Adelmann, Antoinette De Consoli, George W. Doty, Phebe Eights Cobb, Henry T. Adelphi, James Dougherty, Patrick Healey, Mary Story, Hugh Goodwin, John Hogan, John Barry, John Safford, Jr., Joseph Swan.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. Wm. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

Amelia Dobson, of the town of Flatbush, Herman W. B. Schwartz, Mary Powell, Peter Campbell, Philip Gerster, Mary Ann Quinn, David Farley and Frederick W. Hunt, all of the City of Brooklyn; Catharine Ackerman, of the town of Gravesend.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following named deceased persons: Charles H. Trotter, John Schafer, John McDermott, Alexander Doig, Herman Lang, John Spruhan, Julie Cary, Martha Wrede, Matthew Cummesky, Martin Cunardo, Rose Ostermann, Orpheus Wood and John R. St. Felix, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of Amelia Schafer and John Schafer were granted to George Jack; of Agnes C. Tompkins and Catharine C. Tompkins to Ellen H. Tompkins, their mother; of Josephine Schmedie and Charles Schmedie to Charles Schmedie, their father; of Ida O. Garrison to William V. Shaw, all of the City of Brooklyn.

ANOTHER BOND ROBBERY.

Larceny in Syracuse of $18,000 Worth of Bonds—Arrest of a Philadelphia Broker on a Charge of Complicity—He is Locked Up in Default of Bail.

CHARLES ANDREWS, of the City of Syracuse, N. Y., appeared before Justice HOGAN, on Friday afternoon, and stated that on or about the 1st of August, 1868, there were taken from his possession at the City of Syracuse, as the President of the Syracuse Savings Institution in that city, the following property; Eight bonds of the County of Onondaga, of the value of $1,000 each, numbered 508, 519, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525 and [illegible]; four bonds of said County, for $500 each, numbered 96, 97, 335 and 336; also, two Rochester City Bonds for $1,000 each, and six other bonds for $1,000 each, all the property of the Savings Bank. He also stated that he had probable cause to suspect that these $18,000 worth of bonds were brought to this City for the purpose of disposal. That on or about the 1st inst., one HOLMES B. KELLY, a broker in Philadelphia, had feloniously received the said stolen bonds, knowing them to be stolen at the time. Mr. ANDREWS further stated that he had ascertained that KELLY had, on the 4th inst., negotiated the sale of a portion of the bonds through KENDRICK & Co., brokers at No. 30 Exchange-place. That KELLY had the following day informed him that he had purchased the bonds at his office in Philadelphia, from a strange man who called himself J. C. CLARK, of Lancaster, Penn., and that he had never seen the man before, from whom he had purchased the bonds for 92 per cent. of their face value. The complainant also stated that KENDRICK & Co. had informed him that on the 30th ult. they sold for KELLY six of the Onondaga County Bonds, for $6,000; that, when KELLY was asked how he had obtained possession of these bonds, the latter had said that he had purchased them from a man calling himself JAMES JONES, of No. 263 Greenwich-street, New-York. Mr. ANDREWS further informed the Magistrate that he had applied at the office of GLENDENNING, DAVIS & AMORY, bankers at No. 2 Nassau-street, when they informed him that on the 27th of April last KELLY came to their office and presented $7,000 in bonds, being four Onondaga County bonds for $500 each, two for $1,000 each, and two Rochester City bonds for $1,500 each, and one Central Railroad bond for $1,000, saying he wished to get $4,000 in money to pay for them; that two rough-looking men were with him at the time. The firm advanced the required $4,000 on the bonds, and saw a portion of the money paid to the men by KELLY.

As District-Attorney GARVIN had advised Justice HOGAN that it was a proper case for the issue of a warrant of arrest, the Magistrate directed Mr. HALL to reduce Mr. ANDREWS' statement to the form of an affidavit, upon which document he issued a warrant for the arrest of KELLY. Roundsman CROKER, of the Court squad, being intrusted with its execution, Mr. KELLY was yesterday arrested by the Sheriff on a warrant issued by one of the Civil Court Judges in a complaint made in a civil suit against him by Mr. ANDREWS to recover the value of the stolen bonds purchased or received by the accused. Mr. KELLY had just given bail before the Sheriff to answer the civil suit, when the roundsman again arrested him on the criminal prosecution. The prisoner was duly arraigned before the Magistrate at the Tombs, when he demanded an examination. Justice HOGAN stated that it would be impossible to go into an examination at once, owing to the press of other business, so he would defer the case until a future day, and accept bail in the meantime in the sum of $10,000. As the prisoner was unable yesterday to furnish the bail, he was locked up until to-day. Mr. KELLY, through his counsel, stated that he had purchased the bonds in the regular way of business. He also professed himself as able to prove such to be the case.

National Grand News and Gossip.

Considerable discussion is now going on in the Twenty-second Regiment in relation to the invitation extended to the command to attend the great musical jubilee at Boston, which will take place next month. The proposition to repeat the experiment of last Summer and go into encampment at Long Branch is also under consideration. It is understood that a majority of the rank and file are in favor of the Boston excursion, and in the event of their carrying the point, the Long Branch encampment will probably be abandoned. The brilliant reception tendered Companies B and D, last Summer, by the Boston military organizations, is the lure held out by those in favor of visiting the "Hub," but we would suggest that, as a regiment, the boys of the Twenty-second will not have so good a time, especially as they will find the city crowded in consequence of the Festival. An encampment of a week on the breezy cliffs overhanging the sea at Long Branch, will afford them more enjoyment, besides being a source of improvement in health. A visit to Boston will consist of a rapid journey by steamboat and rail, a tiresome march through dusty streets, a struggle for proper accommodations, and a jaded return home. The Long Branch excursion would consist of a pleasant sail down our beautiful bay, considerable fun in camp, plenty of sea bathing and a jolly hop or two, beside some positive and needed improvement in field duty and target practice. It is to be hoped that the encampment will carry the day. It is understood that in the event of the Twenty-second deciding to go to Boston, that the regiment will leave this City on Tuesday, June 14, by one of the boats of the Bristol line, arriving in Boston the next morning. It will take part in the parade of the Boston military on that day, and in the evening make an individual parade on Boston Common. The command will make a short stay in Providence on their way home.

The New-York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion held a meeting on Wednesday evening last, at Delmonico's. After the transaction of considerable routine business, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Commander, Admiral D. G. Farragut; Senior Vice-Commander, Major-General William B. Franklin; Junior Vice-Commander, Brevet Colonel Horatio C. King; Recorder and Treasurer, Brevet Brigadier-General Charles A. Carleton; Register, Surgeon George Peck, United States Navy; Chancellor, Captain Robert A. Ripley; Council, Commodore A. Ludlow Case, United States Navy; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Loomis L. Langdon, United States Army; Captain John J. Almy, United States Navy; Brevet Brigadier-General John N. Bell, and Paymaster James W. Watmough, United States Navy.

The Ninth Regiment will parade to-morrow evening at their armory in Twenty-sixth-street, for the purpose of having a full-dress inspection. The medals promised by Colonel Wilcox for the three Captains who may have recruited the largest number of men for their respective commands during the season, are nearly ready, and will be presented at an early date.

The rumor that Brevet Major-General James Jourdan, of the Thirteenth Regiment, has resigned, is confirmed. He received two brevets as Brigadier and Major-General for gallant and meritorious services during the late war. During his three years' occupancy of the command of the Thirteenth Regiment, General Jourdan was chiefly noticeable for the interminable length of his general orders.

Mr. Wm. J. A. McGrath, who served under Colonel Aspinwall in the field as Adjutant of the Twenty-second Regiment, and who subsequently identified himself with the interests of Company G as their Captain, has been recently tendered the command of Company G in the same regiment. After an absence of nearly two years from duty as an active member, it is to be hoped that so good an officer may be persuaded to again enter the line. Had Captain McGrath remained in the regiment, he would now, no doubt, be occupying a field officer's position.

We are glad to be able to say that Colonel John Ward and Adjutant Murphy, of the Twelfth Regiment, who lately resigned, owing to a slight difficulty in the command, have withdrawn their resignations, the difficulty having been adjusted. These "difficulties" should never be allowed to progress so far as to compel or impel officers to withdraw from their organizations.

The Court-martial for the trial of Captain Wm. H. Cox, of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, on charge of mutiny and embezzlement of regimental moneys, sat on Wednesday evening in the Seventh Regiment armory. The specifications are voluminous, and set forth that the accused had demanded of Colonel Leggett, commanding the regiment, that the latter should cease making details from his company at battalion drills to equalize other companies, threatening if it was continued, to apply for a transfer of his company to the Twenty-second Regiment. He had presided at a meeting of the line officers of the regiment, when resolutions were adopted calling upon Colonel Leggett to resign. He is also accused of appropriating certain moneys collected at a Regimental Court-martial. To nearly all of these charges and specifications the accused pleaded not guilty. A cursory examination was duly had of the specifications, when the Court adjourned until the 18th inst.

We have received a copy of a series of instructions in rifle practice which have been prepared for the use of the Twenty-second Regiment, by Captain George W. Wingate, of Company A. The pamphlet contains considerable information, and as a simplification of the details in target practice and the theory of taking aim, it is worthy of warm commendation. As the subject of target firing is now being agitated in other regiments of the First Division, we would suggest that Captain Wingate's unpretending little work be consulted, as it affords a comprehensive idea of the advantages of the proposed system. We are sorry to hear that Captain Wingate has decided to resign his commission, as he was one of the most active officers of the Twenty-second Regiment.

The Twenty-third Regiment had a full-dress parade and drill on Thursday evening last at the Brooklyn Rink, after which a select programme of dances was carried out. The affair was a decided success.

The Sixth Regiment propose to celebrate the fifty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the command by making a street parade to-morrow afternoon, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel SCHWARZ. The battalion line will form on Elm-street at 3:30 o'clock P. M. The order relieving Drum-Major WM. BAUER from command of the drum corps is countermanded, and he is directed to resume command of the corps.

THE READE-STREET FIRE.

Accurate Statement of Losses and Insurance.

Mention was made in yesterday's TIMES of the extensive fire which occurred on Friday evening at No. 57 Reade-street, and extended into Chambers-street, though no proper estimate of the losses could be made, owing to the hour and the absence of the occupants. The following is a detailed list of the losses incurred, and the insurances as far as could be gained:

No. 57 Reade-street—Basement occupied by P. H. HAHNS as a barber shop; loss $2,000; insured for $1,000 each in the Mutual, of Buffalo, and Associated Firemen, of Philadelphia, and for $500 in the St. Nicholas, of New-York. First floor, occupied by JACOBS as a restaurant; loss $10,000; insured for $8,000. The upper floors were all occupied by HALL, SOUTHWICK & Co., boots and shoes; loss $8,000, insured for $10,000. Messrs. FOSTER and THOMPSON own the building; loss $3,000, insured in City companies.

No. 59 Reade-street—First floor occupied by W. SCHLOSS & Co., cloths; loss by water $8,000, insured for $25,000. The building is owned by HIGGINS BROS.; loss $500, insured.

The flames also extended to the large five-story white marble building, Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway, where the following losses occurred: First floor and basement, occupied by LEHRER & WHITMORE, tailors' trimmings; loss $10,000; insured for $180,000. The upper floors are occupied by HALL, SOUTHWICK & Co., the Reade-street firm, and they sustained a loss there of $20,000, insured for $305,000. The building is also owned by FOSTER & THOMPSON, whose loss is estimated $5,000, insured for $100,000. The immense number of companies in these lists precludes their publication.

Before the firemen could extinguish the flames they extended also to the buildings Nos. 75 and 77 Chambers-street, and occasioned the following losses: First floor of No. 75 occupied by PRESCOTT & SON as a restaurant—loss $500; insured. The upper floors were not injured. The loss on building, owned by W. RICHARDS, is $1,000; insured. In No. 77, a portion of the first floor is occupied by T. B. PEDDIE, traveling bags; loss $15,000; insured for $5,000 in the Merchant's and People's Companies. The remaining portion of the first floor is occupied by ALBERT PIPERNO, cigars; loss $3,500; insured for $3,000. Mr. PEDDIE owns the building, and sustains a loss of $10,000; insured for $1,000 in the People's, and for $5,000 each in the American Mutual, Gebhard and Manufacturers'. The second floor of No. 77 is occupied by the Novelty Rubber Company; loss $70,000; insured for $75,000. The third, fourth and fifth floors are occupied by B. SONDHEIM & Co., fancy goods; loss $60,000; insured for $65,000.

The Fire Marshal will investigate the origin of the fire.

Arrest of Juvenile Thieves and a Receiver of Stolen Goods.

For some time past Mr. GEO. H. HAWKINS, who keeps a bonnet-frame manufactory at No. 283 Canal-street, has frequently missed from his premises quantities of dies used for making wax dolls' heads, and as he valued them at nearly $800, he secured the services of Detectives NIVEN and VAUGHAN of the Central Office. These officers, after a careful survey of the case and the circumstances attending the larcenies complained of, made up their minds to arrest three of the boys in the employ of Mr. HAWKINS named JOHN REGAN, ANDREW BROWN and EDWARD LEACH, on suspicion. No sooner had the boys found themselves in custody of the Police, than they made a clean breast of it, and confessed their guilt, stating also, that they had sold the purloined dies to one THOMAS LYNES, a junk dealer at No. 477 Broome-street. Permission was received from Justice HOGAN for the further detention of the boys until their story could be verified, and the detectives succeeded on Friday evening in arresting LYNES. He denied his guilt in the premises and insisted that he knew nothing of the dies, and when the fact was brought close home to him LYNES attempted to explain by saying that one of his men must have purchased the plunder. The three confessed thieves were yesterday afternoon arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, when they were all fully committed for trial on the charges preferred against them. The boys stated that they received a very small amount for the dies stolen by them.

A New-Jersey Grand Juryman in Trouble.

Miss MARY JANE WALTERS, of No. 47 Eldridge-street, is in some way interested in a criminal case now before the Grand Jury in Orange County, N. J. She is a remarkably pretty and unassuming young lady, and of respectable connections. On the 30th ult. she was accosted in Jersey City by one JOHN S. WILLIAMS, aged 47, a hatter by occupation, and a resident of Orange County, who informed her that he was a member of the Grand Jury of that county, and that he would manage, in some unexplained manner, to be of service to her in relation to the case then before the Jury. He the following day sent her an indecent letter, inclosing a small sum of money, and requesting her to meet him at a house of ill-fame in this City. Application was made by Miss WALTERS to Justice HOGAN, who granted a warrant for the arrest of WILLIAMS. This was effected through a trap set for the accused, and he was arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday afternoon. He could not make any proper explanation of his conduct, so he was held to keep the peace for six months in the sum of $2,000. The bail not being forthcoming, the prisoner was locked up in the Tombs to meditate upon his despicable manner of treating an innocent young girl.

Larceny of a Rowboat.

WM. SHEA, aged 19, residing at No. 68 Jackson-street, and JOHN GROVE, of No. 218 Cherry-street, applied, on the 15th ult., to PATRICK COLLINS, of No. 3 State-street, for the use of a row-boat. They stated that they would need the boat for about five hours, and as the terms of hire were satisfactorily arranged, SHEA and GROVE left the Battery landing in high glee. Mr. COLLINS waited in vain for their return, and as he never received the boat again, search was made for the pleasure-seekers. Officer ALLEN, of the Harbor Police, arrested both of the accused yesterday, and on their being arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, they were fully committed for trial on a charge of stealing the boat, which was valued at $80. Neither of the prisoners would tell what they had done with the complainant's property.

Coroners' Cases.

Coroner KEENAN intends holding an inquest to-day in the case of CATHARINE MCARDLE, aged 62, whose death by being run over by a Canal-street car was noticed in yesterday's TIMES. It appears that the deceased was of dissipated habits and partially blind, and it is claimed that the occurrence was a purely accidental one.

The Coroners were notified yesterday of the sudden death of WINFRED KENNEY, at No. 241 East Twenty-eighth-street, and of the death of JOHN SMITH, aged three years, at No. 443 East Thirteenth-street. Coroner KEENAN held inquests in both cases, and ascertained that death resulted from natural causes.

False Representations.

WM. A. THORNE, of No. 165 West-street, appeared before Judge HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, and made oath that on the 24th ult. one CHARLES DAVIS had applied to him for the delivery of a quantity of grain and feed, valued at $325, professing to have been sent for the same by MR. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS. Mr. THORNE suspected the statement to be false, so caused the applicant's arrest, without delivering the grain called for. As Mr. ROBERTS had denied having given DAVIS any authority to obtain the grain and feed, the Magistrate committed the prisoner for trial in default of bail.

Burglars Surprised by a Storekeeper.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning as Mr. P. MOYER, proprietor of a fancy-goods store at No. 260 Avenue C, returned home, he discovered two burglars in his place of business, quietly engaged in rummaging his stock for valuable and portable plunder. Before he could summon the Police the desperadoes made good their escape. It was subsequently ascertained that the thieves had gained access to the premises through the cellar, and had cut their way through the floor into the store. When they ran off the burglars left a hatchet and two skeleton keys behind them.

The Locomotive America.

The Locomotive *America*, built by the Grant Locomotive Works, of Paterson, N. J., for the Paris Exposition, and which gained the first medal there, was on exhibition yesterday at the foot of Thirty-third-street, North River. The *America* cost about $50,000, the ordinary price of a locomotive being $25,000. All her iron work is burnished; her cylinder is of copper, and the smoke stack and several of the prominent portions of the engine are silver plated. The "cab," or driver's compartment, is lined with hard wood, and the levers are tipped with ivory. She is furnished with LOUGHBRIDGE's patent brakes.

The *America* has been purchased by the Rock Island Railroad Company, and on Monday she will be sent on to Omaha, and probably go through to California. She is certainly a splendid specimen of workmanship, and is said to be as good as she looks.

Alleged Conspiracy to Defraud.

An examination took place yesterday before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, in the case of PAUL SCHRIVOGEL, of No. 90 First-avenue, against CHARLES L. HAMLENSCHMIDT, J. J. BROWN and JOHN BROWN, who are charged with conspiracy to defraud. It appears that HAMLENSCHMIDT is a lawyer, and some time ago acted as counsel for SCHRIVOGEL in a civil suit, agreeing, as it is alleged, to make no charges except for actual expenses. Subsequently, however, he did present a bill, the payment of which was refused, and he then brought suit for the amount of $125 before Justice STEMLER, and SCHRIVOGEL failing to appear and answer, judgment by default was given against him. An execution was issued, by virtue of which his chattels were seized and sold to satisfy the claim. SCHRIVOGEL thereupon made a criminal complaint, alleging that he had never been served with process in the suit before Justice STEMLER, and making BROWN, the constable of the Court, a party to the complaint, and charging that there had been collusion between the plaintiff and constable to prevent notice of the suit being given to the plaintiff, and thereby obtaining the payment by default against him.

The accused denied all these allegations, and asserted that all the proceedings in the civil suit had been regular, and every exertion had been made to find SCHRIVOGEL and give him notice. The Magistrate found himself somewhat involved by the perplexing facts of the case, and reserved his decision.

Capture of a Bold Thief.

At about 8 o'clock on the evening of the 1st inst., when the store was fully lighted and filled with people, and the street was crowded with passers by, a bold thief cut out a pane of glass from the show window of WILLIAM K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery, and stole from the window display two pieces of silk and two pieces of satin trimmings, all valued at $415. The thief managed to escape with his plunder unobserved, but Detective KING, of the Tenth Precinct, taking charge of the case, finally found some of the stolen property in the possession of one JOSEPH SMITH, at the corner of Chrystie and Delancey streets. SMITH informed the detective that he had obtained the satins from JOSEPH BROWN, and after a protracted search KING yesterday succeeded in arresting BROWN, who immediately made a full confession that he had committed the robbery, and had sold a part of the property to SMITH. Yesterday afternoon Detective KING took his prisoner before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, and he was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

Accident to a Barge.

Barge "No. 4," owned by Captain CUMMINGS, and consigned with 130,000 bricks to Messrs. A. C. HUBBELL & Co., was run yesterday upon a sunken pier at the foot of East Twenty-fourth-street, while in tow of the steamer *Deer*. The vessel was considerably injured.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

FURNITURE.

PRICES REDUCED.

PARLOR, DINING, and CHAMBER SUITES.

WM. H. LEE,

Nos. 199 and 201 Fulton-st.,
Between Broadway and Greenwich-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The firm of C. G. GUNTHER & SONS is this day dissolved by its copartnership agreement.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
JOHN C. GUNTHER,
WM. HENRY GUNTHER,
F. FREDERIC GUNTHER.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1869. Surviving Partners.

NOTICE OF NEW PARTNERSHIP.

Mr. C. GODFREY GUNTHER and Mr. JOHN C. GUNTHER retire this day from the firm of C. G. GUNTHER & SONS.

The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm style of C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS, by WM. HENRY GUNTHER and F. FREDERIC GUNTHER, who have associated with them as partner their nephew, LOUIS F. GEORGER.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS, { WM. HENRY GUNTHER, F. FREDERIC GUNTHER, LOUIS F. GEORGER.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1869.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for a very respectable girl as chambermaid or waitress. May be seen at her present employer's, No. 5 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as first-class coachman, who has lived in one of the best four-in-hand families in Europe, and has lived with some of the best families in this City, and has taken care of the best road teams in America. Call on or address F. L. TOLLMAN, No. 1,201 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly; has no objections to the country; can furnish the best of City reference for the last seven years. Can be seen for two days at private stable No. 122 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN WHO UNderstands his business thoroughly, a situation as coachman; will be disengaged the 15th instant; country or City. Apply or address at present employer's office, R. C. WEEKS, No. 158 West 18th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, a married man without family, a Protestant, who thoroughly understands his business; has lived seven years with his present employer. Apply at No. 278 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A WAITER MAN, A PLACE in a private family; he has the best of City references. Any call will be attended to for two days by J. MCC., at No. 127 Avenue D, corner of 9th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ABOUT TO travel, wishing their house taken care of, may find a trustworthy, competent party, man and wife, by applying for one week at No. 278 7th-av., second floor. Best of reference.

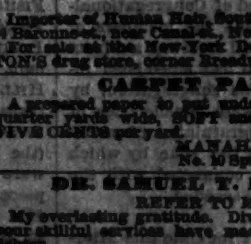
HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWENTY EXPERIENCED CANvassers, to sell an article, light and portable, netting a handsome profit. Address G. W. B., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

REWARDS.

$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID for the recovery of two cases of SILK GOODS, comprising white satins, sixteen inches wide, and colored silk, eighteen inches and a half wide, stolen from cart No. 55, on April 2, or a proportional amount for the recovery of part of them. Apply to HENRY BARBEY & CO., No. 81 Leonard-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.



"THE ISABELLA"—"CALDWELL'S EXTRACT."

AN OIL which restores Gray Hair to its original color. It imparts gloss, flexibility, and promotes a rapid and vigorous growth.

In presenting this article to the New-York public, the proprietor gives a full guarantee in the annexed certificate of Monsieur Felix Saron:

NEW-ORLEANS, April 3, 1869.

"CALDWELL'S EXTRACT."

Having carefully analyzed this *Oil*, and in my experiments APPLIED IT myself, I recognise that it is one of the best articles yet presented to the public for the purpose of restoring the Hair to its original color. In testimony whereof, I hereto affix my signature.

FELIX SARON,
Importer of Human Hair, Southern Emporium, No. 14 Baronne-st., near Canal-st., New-Orleans.

For sale at the New-York Depot, J. G. RUSHTON'S drug store, corner Broadway and 25th-st.

CARPET PAPER.

A prepared paper to put under carpets, one and a quarter yards wide, SOFT and THICK, and only FIVE CENTS per yard.

MANAHAN & MILLER,
No. 10 Spruce-st., New-York.

DR. SAMUEL T. E. BECK.

REFER TO ME.

My everlasting gratitude. Divine Providence and your skillful services have made me for life your debtor. J. S. C.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL COMMUNICATION of Amity Lodge No. 323 will be held at the rooms, No. 594 Broadway, on MONDAY, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, HENRY DONALD.

By order of A. M. UNDERHILL, Master.
JNO. J. TINDALE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

MANNING & DE FOREST,

BANKERS, NO. 19 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell all classes of Southern State, railroad and municipal bonds and past due coupons, of which we make a specialty. VIRGINIA Registered Stock, issue of 1866 and 1867. Wanted also SOUTH CAROLINA New Bonds, issue of 1869. LOUISIANA Levee six and eight per cent. Bonds for sale.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS.
Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on
THE CITY BANK ... MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. } LONDON.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

HOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
AND
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
NO. 8 PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS,
Issue Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for the use of travelers in all parts of Europe.
Americans can have letters addressed to the care of our Paris house, to be forwarded promptly to destination.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock, noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 12th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th day of May next.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1869.

COLLECTIONS.

VAN SAUN & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 28 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Notes and drafts collected on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and returns made immediately on advice of payment.

CONTINENTAL SCREW COMPANY'S Stock wanted by HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS, No. 20 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1869. }

PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.—Proposals will be received at this office until noon of WEDNESDAY, May 12, for the sale to the Government of one million of dollars of Six Per Cent. Five-twenty Bonds, at which time the bids will be opened and the awards declared. Proposals will state the specific character of the bonds offered, whether registered or coupon, to which particular class they belong, as '62s, '64s, '65s, (old or new,) '67s or '68s, and may be for any amount not less than five thousand dollars. The offers must be for the sale of the bonds "flat," and each proposal must inclose a certified check for five per cent. of the amount offered. The checks of unaccepted bidders will be returned as soon as the result is ascertained, and those of others on the following day, when the bonds must be delivered, for which payment in lawful money will be made as soon as they can be duly examined. The right is reserved to reject bids adverse to the interests of the Government.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 5, 1869. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year, viz.:

JOHN E. GAVIT, TRACY R. EDSON,
NEZIAH WRIGHT, O. D. F. GRANT,
J. DORSEY HALL, C. L. VAN ZANDT,
ALBERT G. GOODALL, WM. M. SMILLIE,
GEO. H. STAYNER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees, the following officers were reelected: John E. Gavit, President; Albert G. Goodall, Vice-President; C. L. Van Zandt, Secretary, and Neziah Wright, Treasurer.

C. L. VAN ZANDT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 5, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon.

The polls will be open from 12 to 2 o'clock.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th day of May, both inclusive.

By order of the Board.
CHARLES F. HARTT, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD stocks and bonds, insurance and bank stocks; also a large variety of other securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders for the election of directors of the Tice Manufacturing Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, 10th day of May, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 30th of April, at 3 P. M., to 11th of May, at 10 A. M.

J. B. BADEAU, Secretary.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., offer for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Illinois, issued for the building of a Court-house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-annually in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investors.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Association will be held at the banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED—BY D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 35 BURLING-SLIP, NEW-YORK, May 7, 1869. }

DIVIDEND NO. 12.—THE BOARD OF Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on and after the 10th inst. By order, R. C. STURGES, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1869. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free of taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer books closed until that date.

JOHN B. KEARNY, Cashier.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Trustees have declared a Dividend of Four per cent. on the paid-up capital, payable May 15.

Transfer books will be closed MONDAY, May 10, and remain closed until May 17.

T. B. STOUT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE 42D-ST. & GRAND-ST. FERRY R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1869. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per cent. has been declared, payable on and after this date. R. S. ALLEN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK
SUN BUILDING,
(PRINTING-HOUSE-SQUARE,) OPPOSITE CITY HALL.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.
German and French spoken.
Deposits of One Dollar, or less, received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,011,334 16.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—TWO PATENTS ON A USEFUL little article, in which there is money, soon and easily made. Also, some stock ready for sale. Present owners desire to sell only because their time is too much occupied in another business to give this any attention. $5,000 cash requisite. Principals only dealt with. Address R. R., Box No. 2,556 New-York Post Office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO MANUFACture a new velocipede, which is protected by a United States patent, and which is not subject to any other patent. Capital required about $3,000. For particulars, address VAN SANTVOORD & HAUFF, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY FITTED UP tea and grocery store, in a good neighborhood, with four years' lease; will be sold with or without stock cheap. Apply at No. 315 7th-av.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,
No. 236 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,
PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS
for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' SUITS

READY-MADE AND TO ORDER,
OF
ELEGANT MATERIAL AND MOST APPROVED DESIGNS,
Warranted fully 25 per cent. less than Broadway rates.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,
(Late with Lord & Taylor.)
NOS. 212 AND 214 BOWERY,
One door from Bleecker-st.

DRESS GOODS

HAVE ADVANCED FULLY
20 PER CENT.
During the past week. We are, however,
SELLING AT OLD PRICES
Beautiful materials for suits at 25 and 31 cents.
Very superior materials for suits at 31 to 50 cents.
ALSO, A LINE OF
DOUBLE WIDTH GRENE GOODS
AT 50 CENTS.
And other qualities proportionately low.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,
(Late with Lord & Taylor.)
NOS. 212 AND 214 BOWERY,
One door from Bleecker-st.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 10,
$85 SILK CLOAKS REDUCED TO $60.
$60 SILK CLOAKS REDUCED TO $45.
$60 SILK CLOAKS REDUCED TO $50.
$65 SILK CLOAKS REDUCED TO $55.
$75 SILK CLOAKS REDUCED TO $65.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
GRAND-ST., COR. CHRYSTIE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR

Will open on MONDAY, May 10,
New Jaconet Robes, just received from Paris,
Japanese Silks, Plain and Striped,
Black Gros-Grain Silk, at $2 50; worth $3 25.
Imperial Tabbs Cloth, for suits, at 75 cents.
New Gray Mixtures, from 37 cents to 75 cents.
ALSO,
UPHOLSTERY AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
White Goods, Linens, Laces and Embroideries,
Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, &c.,
Which will be offered at retail, at
UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
GRAND-ST., COR. CHRYSTIE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.
SKIRTS, UNDERGARMENTS,
CHILDREN'S DRESSES, HATS AND CAPS,
INFANTS' WARDROBES, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX, &c.,
At short notice, and at great saving in price.
WALKING SUITS OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.
TRAVELING SUITS AND SUITS FOR COUNTRY WEAR.
BALL AND DINNER DRESSES MADE TO ORDER.
PATTERNS OF NEW GOODS SENT ON APPLICATION.
RETAIL AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE "GLOVE-FITTING" CORSETS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, May 10,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,
PARIS-MADE SILK SACQUES AND CLOAKS,
PLAIN AND PLAID POPLIN SUITS, RICHLY TRIMMED,
$25 AND $30 EACH AND UPWARD,
LESS THAN THE COST OF MATERIAL.
EMBROIDERED ROBES, MORNING ROBES, LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING AND CHILDREN'S APPAREL OF EVERY VARIETY.
WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS.
PARIS AND DOMESTIC SILK-SILK HATS, IN A VARIETY OF COLORS, $1 50 AND UPWARD.
BOYS' STRAW HATS, $1 AND UPWARD.
LADIES' DO. TRIMMED BONNETS, TO MATCH SUITS, $5 50.
NOVELTIES IN FRENCH FLOWERS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

NOVELTIES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer on Monday, May 10,
A LARGE SELECTION OF NOVELTIES IN
EMBROIDERED ROBES, DRESS SUITS, MATERIALS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, LAMA AND FUSHIE LACE POINTS,
REAL INDIA CAMEES' HAIR SHAWLS, $50 AND $60 UPWARD.
A LARGE LOT OF SQUARES DO. AT $250; RECENT PRICE, $400.
ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES IN SHADES NEWEST AND COLORS.
MILLINERY FROM THE MOST CELEBRATED PARISIAN MODISTES.
FORMING THE CHOICEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS IN THE CITY.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A CARD.

MRS. GAYNOR

Has removed her
CORSET, SKIRT AND READY-MADE MUSLIN ROBES AND SUITS,
from No. 634 BROADWAY, corner 12th-st.,
and
Reopened the old store,
No. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 9th and 10th sts.,
with an elegant variety of
FRESH GOODS AND LATEST STYLES,
expressly imported for this opening.

CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

Mrs. GAYNOR has for years studied the art of suiting the various figures of ladies with the various styles of corsets. Ladies requiring an artistic fit should call.
All the improvements in tourmours, pads, braces, suspenders, children's corsets, waists, &c.
ELEGANT STYLES
in white and colored lawn, Swiss and cambric muslin suits, robes, breakfast sacques, train skirts, walking skirts. Orders made up with the greatest care, and at most reasonable prices.
GOOD SHAPE CORSETS FOR $1.
N. B.—Mrs. GAYNOR will henceforward attend personally at this store. A convenient fitting room for Ladies.

NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 9th and 10th sts.

R. H. MACY.
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
FINE STRAW GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
PERFUMERY AND SOAPS,
TRIMMING SATINS, SILKS, BUTTONS, &c.,
SMALL WARES,
PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st., 13th-st. and 6th-av.

DRESS GOODS, &c., FROM AUCTION,
LOWER THAN EVER,
NOTWITHSTANDING THE GREAT ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF GOLD.
PLAIN, PLAID AND JASPE POPLINS, HANDSOME QUALITY, 25 CENTS PER YARD, VALUE 40 TO 50 CENTS.
PLAIN, PLAID AND JASPE POPLINS, 30 CENTS PER YARD, FORMERLY 75 CENTS.
STANDARD PRINTS, FAST COLORS, 12½ CENTS PER YARD.
SILKS—PLAID, STRIPED, CHINE, &c., AT $1 25 AND $1 50 PER YARD, AND UPWARD.
The above is for the convenience of customers, will be exhibited on the 4th-st. side.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

C. M. OLNEY & CO.,

No. 21 East 14th-st., invite attention to a large assortment of Fancy Goods, Novelties in Dress and Cloak Trimmings, &c. Dress and Round Hats from $5 to $25. French Flowers at importers' prices. Mourning goods always ready. Remodeling to order in the latest Parisian styles.

MISS A. VAN DUSEN,
Successor to M. Gregg,
Would call the attention of the ladies to her elegant assortment of Spring and Summer Mantles and Walking Suits in a variety of materials.
DRESSMAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
No. 29 Bleecker-st.

INDIA CAMEES' HAIR SHAWLS.—A varied assortment, comprising Silver house shawls, at $25 each. J. RUSSELL, No. 25 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

MRS. BLFORD, FOR MANY YEARS Milliner with James A. Hearn & Son, is now fitting Bonnets at No. 225 4th-av. Ladies' Outfitting 2nd floor.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
HAVE NOW IN STOCK AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
WALKING SUITS IN SILKS, POPLINS, MOHAIRS, AND OTHER DESIRABLE MATERIALS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER LINEN
MORNING WRAPPERS, EMBROIDERED ROBES,
INFANTS' WARDROBES, COMPLETE; ALSO WEDDING OUTFITS.
DRESSMAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR CORSET DEPARTMENT. A FULL LINE OF FRENCH-WOVEN CORSETS FROM $50 TO $8 PER PAIR.
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO LAKE & McCREERY,
ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING GOODS,
VIZ.:
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES,
TAMISE CLOTH, LUPIN'S DELAINES,
ALPACAS, COURTAULD'S ENGLISH CRAPES,
AND A VERY FULL ASSORTMENT OF
4-4, 5-4 AND 6-4 IRON GRENADINE BAREGES OF THE BEST QUALITY AND AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO LAKE & McCREERY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL
ON MONDAY, MAY 10,
A FINE LINE OF
PLAIN SILKS AT $3 AND UPWARD.
ALSO, A LINE OF
JAPANESE SILKS,
SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW, at $1 25 and $1 50 PER YARD,
AND 50 PIECES OF GROS GRAIN SILK AT $1 75, REDUCED FROM $2 25.
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO LAKE & McCREERY,
HAVE NOW IN STOCK A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
SHAWLS,
SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON,
INCLUDING
FRENCH CASHMERE,
FANCY STRIPED SILKS,
MOKAMBIQUES,
THREAD LACE
AND LLAMA POINTS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO LAKE & McCREERY,
Have just received, per last steamer, a choice assortment of
REAL THREAD POINT AND APPLIQUE LACE SHAWLS,
POINT POINT APPLIQUE AND BLACK THREAD PARASOL COVERS,
BLACK THREAD BARBES,
COIFFURES, &c.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES,
VALENCIENNES COLLARS, SETS, AND CHEMISETTES IN THE LATEST STYLE,
AND A FULL LINE OF THE LATEST STYLE OF PARASOLS.
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

AT GAYNOR'S,
NO. 258 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST.,
The largest assortment of elegant-fitting French corsets and skirts ever offered in the United States, at 25 per cent. below the cost of importation.
THOS. H. GAYNOR,
Importer,
No. 258 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
A FULL LINE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE TEXTURES IN PLAIN BLACK MATERIALS. ALSO, TRAVELING GOODS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS FROM AUCTION.
ALL THE MOST POPULAR MAKES AT DECIDED BARGAINS.
AT
JACKSON'S, No. 551 Broadway.

BLACK ALPACAS!!!
AND
POPLIN ALPACAS!!!
REAL BARGAINS.
One Case, 50c.; Worth 70c.
One Case, 65c.; Worth 90c.
CALL AND SEE THEM AT
JACKSON'S, No. 551 Broadway.

M. A. DOUGLASS IS NOW OFFERING an elegant assortment of LINGERIE and complete embroidered TROUSSEAUX, from $61 to $120. Also, beautiful BRIDAL SETS, from $100 to $200, and the most elegant CARRIAGE and OPERA CLOAKS ever offered in this country.
N. B.—Special attention is called to the new material, ECRU, for customers as now worn in Paris.
No. 13 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

OUR UP-TOWN
RETAIL BEDDING DEPARTMENT,
at No. 355 6th-av., corner 22d-st.
OUR DOWN-TOWN
RETAIL BEDDING DEPARTMENT,
No. 378 Hudson-st.
are replete with every kind of mattresses, pillows, bolsters, made up of every kind of material, from a best hair to a straw mattress.
FEATHERS, IRON BEDSTEADS, COTS, SPRING BEDS, BLANKETS, COMFORTERS, SHEETS AND PILLOW SLIPS.
N. B.—The wholesale trade supplied from our factory, No. 374 Hudson-st.
G. & S. HEYMAN.

PARIS MILLINERY.
SUMMER STYLES NOW ON EXHIBITION.
The very latest novelties, the most recherche in design and style, just received and offered at very attractive prices.
MME. GALOUPEAU, (late Mathilde & Co.)
No. 6 Brevoort-place, (10th-st.)

J. M. WHITNEY & CO.,
NO. 823 BROADWAY,
WINDOW SHADES
PUT UP
IN ALL STYLES.
SLIP COVERS, LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c. &c.
FURNITURE REMOVED.

MILLINERY.

BROWN'S LONDON ROUND HATS.—By the steamer of Saturday, Dec. 5, I am now on show an elegant selection of imported hats. R. BROWN, No. 505 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts.

CHEAPEST MILLINERY IN AMERICA.—L. BINNS' immense millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Please save this. Elegant bonnets and children's hats. We retail at wholesale prices.

LARGEST MILLINERY IN THE WORLD.—L. BINNS' immense millinery. Great display of Spring millinery and materials. Please notice is and hats. L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway. Branch store No. 363, (opposite Arcade).

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$11,000 AND $13,500 FOR TWO 3-STORY BRICK HOUSES, 20 feet wide, 40 feet deep, lot 100 feet deep; only $4,000 cash wanted, balance on very long time; each house contains 11 rooms and bath; very desirable and very handsome houses. No. 71 East 124-st.

FOR SALE.—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE HOUSE, No. 30 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., containing drawing-room and library-parlors; 8 beds; office; $8,000. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR-STORY FACTORY, 25 x 100 feet, with three lots of ground. Inquire of Hale, 8 and 10 Walker-st., Room No. 45.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE, containing 20 rooms, elegantly situated in the beautiful village of Woodside, N. J., time, one hour from New-York City Hall; 20 acres and a quarter of ground; to lease, only if sold; Price, $4,000; cash, $2,000; to lease, for a term of years to an approved party. For full information address ROBT. CUNNINGTON, Real-estate No. 41 Park-row, or C. G. HINE, Esq., office of Scientific Monthly, Howard Building, No. 178 Broadway.

$6,500 FOR A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOUSE in very best condition, two stories, elegant parlors; 10 rooms; with carriage-house, all in good order; one acre of land; plenty of fruit and shade trees; should be seen to be appreciated; terms to suit. Apply to owner, S. A. SPENCER, No. 261 Greenpoint.

BUILDING LOTS AT WOODSIDE.—Three minutes' walk from the Ferry, $50 cash; $10 per month. Take Sunday train at 11 o'clock from Meadow Ferry; 1 o'clock from Hunters Point; in six minutes' walk of Depot; or can return at 4 P. M. W. RITCHCOCK, No. 36 Beekman-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale 30 days. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACK, WELLS & SMITH, 840 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M., Orange, corner Main and Orange sts., 1 to 3 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON THE SHREWSBURY RIVER, Monmouth County, N. J., elegantly situated in a healthy neighborhood, and surrounded by abundance of shade trees; convenient to steamboat landing and railroad depot; a furnished house, containing 15 rooms, with stable and garden containing a variety of small fruits.
Also, a neat unfurnished cottage delightfully situated on an elevated lot, containing 6 rooms; apply to THOMAS CHALMERS, 71 Varick-st., New-York.

TO RENT FOR THE SEASON.—PLUM POINT.—An elegant country seat on the Hudson, 2½ miles above Cornwall Landing. A large, fine house, furnished; stables, garden, ice and fruit; the place is beautifully wooded; large and natural lawns (fine super) views and extensive pleasure grounds. Apply to W. M. VERPLANCK, No. 5 Park-Place, HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or on the premises to P. A. VERPLANCK.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 19 Lexington-av., suitable for first-class private residence or boarding house, or will be altered for a light business; to a desirable tenant at a moderate rent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to ALFRED W. LOWRIE, No. 36 Warren-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of house No. 2 East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, and within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the principal ferries; gas, hot and cold water, and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

NEWBURG.—TO LEASE, FROM ONE TO three years, a furnished house, with twenty-four acres of land, well laid out and in good order; a fine opening for a good hotel; stables, carriage-house, &c.; an excellent neighborhood; one and a half miles north of the steamboat landing. Apply to WALTER BROWN, 36 M. Park-place.

TO LET—AT NEWARK, N. J., FURNISHED house with all the modern conveniences. The grounds (about 1 acre) are beautifully laid out; vegetables are all set out, and an abundance of fruits of all kinds. Few places combining so many advantages so near the City. Apply corner of Nesbitt and Hich sts.

TO LET—AT RYE, N. Y., WITHIN FIVE minutes' walk of the depot, a large double house, unfurnished, with fruit and shade trees on the lawn; carriage-house, stable and pasture for a cow. Rent $600 per annum. Apply to C. PARK, No. 261 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED.—A LARGE three-story residence and outbuildings; 16 acres; fruit, shade, beautifully located, fronting on the Hudson; one hour by Northern New-Jersey Railroad; $1,500; others $50 to $800 per month. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET—ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, a fine house, with all modern improvements; 2 lots on the Boulevard, Nos. 1 and 2 Heights, and 50 lots on the Boulevards and avenues, for sale by G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st., Room No. 2.

TO LET—AT A VERY MODERATE RENT, A house, furnished or unfurnished; beautifully located on the Shrewsbury River near Red Bank, N. J.; convenient to depot. Inquire at No. 252 6th-av., of Mr. TAYLOR.

TO LET—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE IN Fordham, on the Heights; a large garden with plenty of fruit; within a minute's walk of the station; terms $100 per month, or $600 for the year. Apply at 34 Vesey-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT House, No. 444 West 36th-st.; rent $1,500. Also, house and stable on Boulevard, 11th-av. and 141st-st. GEO. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TWO NEAT COTTAGES TO LET in Long Island, to good tenants, in a first-class neighborhood, in a healthy locality, from 1½ to 2 miles from Jamaica. Apply to JOHN ROSS, No. 20 6th-av.

TO RENT.—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, for the season or year, a furnished brick cottage and stable, eight minutes' walk from the depot. Apply at No. 119 East 30th-st. or No. 103 Grand-st.

A PART OR WHOLE OF A NEW House, all improvements, in Washington-st., second house from Fulton-st., Brooklyn; rent very low. Apply for three days on premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, THE FIRST-CLASS high-stoop brown-stone house No. 7 East 31st-st. Apply to GEO. F. SMITH, Esq., No. 40 Wall-st., or on the premises from 12 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY OF HOUSE No. 315 West 36th-st., to a small family; rent $25 per month.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.
COMMODIOUS, WELL-LIGHTED, WELL-VENTILATED,
LARGE AND SMALL, SINGLE OR EN SUITE.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES, AT
NO. 164 DUANE-ST.

OFFICES TO LET.—A SUITE OF THREE pleasant, light, airy offices and upper floor of No. 254 Broadway, City Hall, to let at $1,000 per annum for the three; also, two offices on the third floor and one on fourth floor. Apply to Home Life Insurance Company, No. 253 Broadway.

FULTON-ST. PROPERTY TO LET.—Three elegant light stores, in No. 31 Fulton-st., with steam heat; will be let separately or together. Apply at No. 203 Water-st.

LAW OFFICES, WITH USE OF LIBRARY, part of a suite, No. 162 Broadway, to let; fine, light, airy rooms; entrance on John-st. and Broadway. D. IRA BAKER, No. 162 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE FIRST-CLASS store of Stores 2 and 4 Cortlandt-st., Inquire of WITMORE & CO., No. 56 Greenwich-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET.—Stores and lofts Nos. 476, 478 and 479 Broadway. Inquire of H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 6 BEEKMAN-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD, PLAIN, convenient house, with a well-stocked fruit garden, and a little land, about one hour from the City Hall. Address H. B., Box No. 130 Times Office, stating price and full particulars.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large and commodious FAIRY HOLLOW, unsurpassed for speed and comfort. Also, Rodney's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Barnes' Beach, Grove, bay. WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WILLIAM J. HARRETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds. For choice of days apply early at the office of J. & R. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1869.

STEAMER ARMENIA WILL COMMENCE running in place of Steamer MARY POWELL, SATURDAY, May 1, 1869, for Cornwall, West Point, Cornwell, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rhinebeck, leaving pier foot of Desbrosses-st. every Saturday at 3 P. M. The POWELL will change the route as soon as repaired.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White stone, Bayle' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock. Quick time, low fare, and the Steamer of the season and transient fares greatly reduced. A morning boat from N. Y. will be put on early in June.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:30 P. M., from Pier No. 1, East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 27th-st. at 4 o'clock, 34th-st. 10a., to all other landings 60c. Harney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for charter. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 18 East River.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and Iona Island, leaves daily, at 8:30 (and 4:30 P. M.) from Harrison-st. Pier No. 34 North River. Office on Pier. E. LANE, Agent.

CHANGE OF PIER.—FOR BONDOUT, Newburgh and Intermediate Landings. The steamboat THOMAS CORNELL and J. W. BALDWIN will leave from foot of Warren-st. until the completion of repairs, to Harrison-st. Pier.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, near Fare $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 11 noon and 4:30 P. M., leave Stiles-st., East River, at 3:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 3:45, and 141st-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

BUILDING PAPER.

The celebrated Patent Building and Sheathing Paper of the Rock River Paper Company is now for sale at the subscriber's Printed Wrapping-paper Factory, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.
N. B. HALE.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Unreserved Sale at Auction.

JAMES M. MILLER
WILL SELL ON
MONDAY, MAY 10, AND
WEDNESDAY, MAY 12,
At Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 M.

450 CHOICE LOTS,
FRONTING 1,800 FEET ON
CENTRAL-AVENUE.

Part of the estate of LORING ANDREWS, Esq.
SALE PEREMPTORY; every lot to be sold to the highest bidder, without reservation.
This beautiful property must be seen to be appreciated. Fifty per cent. of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.
Maps and pamphlets containing full particulars, and tickets for the trip, free, can be had by applying to the auctioneer, No. 2 Pine-st.
BY FAR THE HANDSOMEST PROPERTY YET OFFERED AT AUCTION on Central-av., and
NO FANCY PRICES EXPECTED

PUBLIC SALE OF THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL PROPERTY,
AT LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.,
On WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1869,
Between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 5 o'clock P. M., on the premises at LONG BRANCH, it being the largest and most valuable HOTEL in the State. The lot contains 12 acres and 32-100, with a sea front (high bluff) of some 900 feet, and climate within 300 or 400 yards of the depots of the Seashore Railroad, and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad. The MAIN BUILDING is between 600 and 700 feet front, a part being three stories high and a part four stories. The DINING-ROOM is in the rear of the main building, and is 200 feet long, 75 feet wide, 20 feet ceiling, and one story high. The hotel will accommodate from 800 to 1,000 guests. The buildings are new and neatly finished; the bedrooms are large and airy. BILLIARD and BATH ROOMS, BOWLING ALLEY, SUMMER-HOUSES, large and commodious BARNS, STABLES, CARRIAGE-HOUSES and SHEDS, all in good order. The KITCHEN and LAUNDRY are well arranged, large and convenient. The Hotel is supplied with GAS from works on the place. It is one of the most desirable Hotels in the country.
PETER VREDENBURGH,
Master in Chancery.
A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

Splendid Rutherford Park Lots.
Closing Sale of the Cordts Property.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, May 10, at 1 P. M., on the premises, the beautiful property at Rutherford Park, belonging to H. D. Cordts, and sold to divide interests. Maps and free passes at No. 17 Cedar-st.
Take Hackensack and Saddle River Railroad to Rutherford Park. Depots to be established on the property. (See maps.)
A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 12, 1869, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, an elegant modern-built country-seat at Huntington, L. I., with three acres of ground under a perfect state of cultivation, with choice fruits, &c.
Maps and photographic views at No. 17 Cedar-st.
A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY AT DOBBS FERRY.—Being the residence and estate of the late James H. Dunforth, known as "Dry Brook."
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
This property, comprising over 125 acres of land, will be divided in parcels ranging from 5 to 30 acres. Among others, the late residence of Mr. Dunforth, with nearly 18 acres—a very beautiful and complete place—with coach-house, graperies, &c., well fitted for immediate occupancy (furniture excepted); also, a very fine new house, with 10 acres of land. This property commands beautiful views of the Hudson River and New Mill River Valley, and is within a mile of the railroad station and steamboat landing at Dobbs Ferry. For maps and particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st., (who will accompany any purchasers to the premises,) or to JOHN J. STORMS, one of the executors, next door to the depot, at Dobbs Ferry.
SAMUEL R. LYON, JOHN J. STORMS, } Executors.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL AT LONG BRANCH will be sold AT PUBLIC SALE, by order of the Court of Chancery, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of May next, at noon. It is the largest and most valuable hotel in the State. The lot contains over twelve and a half acres, with a sea front (high bluff) of about 900 feet. It is the nearest large hotel to both railroad depots. The capacity of the hotel is sufficient to accommodate from 800 to 1,000 guests. The buildings are new and neatly finished; the bedrooms are large and airy. BILLIARD and BATH ROOMS, bowling alley, summer-houses, large and commodious barns, stables, carriage-houses and shed, all in good order. The Kitchen and laundry are well arranged, large and convenient. The hotel is supplied with gas from works on the place.
PETER VREDENBURGH,
Master in Chancery.
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., Auctioneers.

BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND.—AUCTION SALE OF LOTS, DOCK, &c.
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 36 Broadway, under Home Insurance Company, invite special attention to sale of valuable property at Bay Ridge, L. I., on 18th May, upward of 216 city lots, with water front, dock, dwellings, &c. Particulars as above.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 503 EAST 20TH-ST., BETWEEN 1st and 2d-avs., a newly furnished room to let to gentlemen, and a large handsome room on second floor for gentleman and wife; house and location very desirable; convenient to cars and first-class restaurants.

NO. 310 EAST 20TH-ST., HANDSOME parlor and alcove on the second floor front to let to gentleman and wife; also, front room on the third floor; this is a nice home for a respectable party; no children taken; dinner at 6; reference.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, second floor, with closets, bath, hot and cold water, gas and board for two; $14 a week; a hall room, $8; in the first-class house No. 149 East 41st-st., between Lexington and 3d-ave.

NO. 206 EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR 3D-AV., second floor, handsomely furnished, to a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with private table if desired. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—Choice rooms to let on second and third floors, singly or en suite, with or without board.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLY OR en suite; the house is fitted up in first-class style; the Broadway, 8th-av., and cross-town cars pass the door. For particulars apply to Mrs. JOHN F. BODMAN, on the premises, No. 302 6th-av.

NO. 7 WEST 28TH-ST.—A SUITE OF handsomely furnished parlors, bath, &c.; also, one or two single rooms, overlooking Madison-square, without board.

FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR and back parlors to let, with board, in a private family; young man preferred; references exchanged; terms moderate. Address Box 4, Herald Office.

A LARGE PARLOR AND ONE OR two bedrooms handsomely furnished, to let to gentlemen, with breakfast if required, at No. 249 4th-av., opposite St. Bolfoux Church.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let. Also, suite on parlor floor, to let, with board in the first-class house No. 6 West 16th-st. References exchanged.

NO. 210 EAST 17TH-ST., (NEW NO.) near 2d-av.—A pleasant front room, with parlor door to let to gentleman, or gentleman and wife, with board; also a hall bedroom.

NO. 67 CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR THE Brevoort House.—First-class rooms, with board; a suite of rooms for gentlemen.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE STEAMSHIP WILL LEAVE Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAIL.....Saturday, May 8.
GEO. WASHINGTON.....Cash.....Saturday, May 22.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For freight, first and second class, or through rates, apply to
H. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 6 West-st.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of cargo per ship Fortitude, from London, which vessel recently put into Fayal in distress, and was there condemned, and her cargo transshipped to this port per bark Jane, are hereby notified that the said bark Jane has now arrived at this port. Consignees will please call at the office of the undersigned to have bills of lading indorsed and sign receipt for same.
LAWSON & WALKER,
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1869. No. 6 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. E. MONTAGUE, Fassport Agent, 398 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND LURLINE EXPOSITION
ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA
AND
GRAND BALLET,
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 12,
First time in America of William Vincent Wallace's Grand, Romantic and Spectacular Opera,
LURLINE,
which has purchased with a magnificent
MISE EN SCENE,
and at a cost of over
THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY BY CALYO.
NEW DRESSES BY MACKIE & BRUSCHI.
NEW PROPERTIES BY ARBLATTE.
MACHINERY BY DORNBACH AND ASSIST.
At the
Under the superintendence of Stage Manager, A. DUBRELL.
PRINCIPAL ARTISTS OF THE ENGLISH AND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANIES.
MISS ADELINA PATTI,
MISS ISABELLA McCULLOUGH,
MME. FANNY RAVALI TESTA,
MME. ANNIE KEMP BOWLER,
MISS FANNY KIMBALL,
MADAME MARIE HABELMANN,
MR. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER,
MR. ARTHUR MATTHISON,
SIG. CARLO GRANDINI,
MR. G. W. FORMES,
MR. G. W. TORMES,
SIG. G. B. ANTONUCCI,
SECONDARY PARTS,
GRAND ORCHESTRA
AND
NUMEROUS CHORUS.
Conductor,
MAX MARETZEK and TORLIANI.
Principal Artists of Grand Ballet Troupe:
SIGNORINA MARIETTA BONFANTI,
SIG. G. NOVICIO,
Signorina Carnotta, Miss Jones,
Signorina Mocenti, Miss Medicot,
Signorina Micolet, Miss Kimball.
EFFICIENT AND LARGE CORPS DE BALLET.
SPECIAL NOTICE:
IF THE OPERA OF LURLINE WILL REMAIN IN ITALIAN, AS
AND IN ENGLISH ON ALTERNATE NIGHTS.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
General admission.....$1
Second seats in parquet and balcony.....50 cents extra
Family circle.....75 cents
Dress circle.....$1
The sale of tickets and seats will commence on MONDAY MORNING, May 10, at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.
CARD.
The Opera of Lurline was composed by the lamented William Vincent Wallace, in the City of New-York in 1860, and was represented at Covent Garden Theatre in 1861. The Opera was an immense success, and ran with unabated enthusiasm for upward of a hundred nights, and has since been continuously played in Germany and the continental English cities, with the same happy results. Various attempts have been made by managers in America to present Lurline to a New-York audience, but owing to the uncertain position assumed by the Opera, and the uncertain condition of operatic matters here, such attempts have never as yet been crowned with realization.
The management feel justified in stating that, thanks to the liberality and liberal cooperation of JAMES FISK, JR., Esq., the production of this delightful Opera, will become a fact accomplished, the first and only time possible in New-York, because enriched by yet another prize.
MR. JAMES FISK, JR., BEING THE PROPRIETOR OF THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, (PAINTED EXPRESSLY FOR LAST YEAR'S AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE FOR THIS PIECE,)
has not only placed that extensive and very valuable property at the disposal of this company, but also furnished the most costly and gorgeous costumes and stage properties ever seen upon the American stage, and has further provided the means of securing a double Opera Company and a super

STARTLING FRAUDS.

Extensive Counterfeiting of Haytien Currency.

Nearly One Million of Dollars' Worth Manufactured in This City.

An Admiral and Other Haytien Officials Implicated.

Arrest of Three of the Suspected Parties.

A most gigantic fraud in the counterfeiting line culminated in the Tombs Police Court yesterday by the arraignment of three of the persons implicated in the case. In order that the reader may gain a comprehensive idea of this stupendous scheme of counterfeiting it will be necessary to give a history of the matter in its earlier stages.

During the Autumn months of last year Señor Evariste Laroche, the Haytian Minister and Consul-General at Washington, received intelligence from his Government at home informing him there was an immense amount of counterfeit currency in active circulation throughout the Republic of Hayti, and that there was reason to believe that the stuff was being manufactured in the United States. He was also requested to give the matter his immediate personal attention, with a view to secure the arrest and punishment of the offenders, as well as put a stop to the further manufacture of the currency thus unlawfully thrust upon the Haytian Treasury. Señor Laroche was also informed that, not only were the counterfeits made and prepared in this country, but suspicion was entertained that the prime movers or conspirators in the plot thus to deluge the island with spurious currency and depreciate the value of the genuine issue, were persons high in authority in the Republic of Hayti.

The Haytian Minister was naturally much exercised at this intelligence, and he, with great promptitude, left the national capital and placed himself in communication with Superintendent John A. Kennedy, of the Metropolitan Police. The frequent conferences held by these two gentlemen resulted in Detectives Philip Farley and Joseph Eustace, of the Headquarter Squad, being detailed to work up the case, with a view to making such arrests as might be deemed advisable.

The detectives entered upon their investigations about three months ago, Señor Laroche and his private secretary becoming domiciled at the St. Germain Hotel, in order to be near at hand in case of emergency and to aid the officers in their labors. Precisely how Farley and Eustace proceeded toward the detection and arrest of the guilty persons is not now known, as the detectives declined to give any inkling of their conduct in the matter. Detective Farley, indeed, gave two or three different versions to as many persons, so the case is, in that respect, wrapped in considerable mystery. It is understood, however, that the case did not vary much from the generality of those coming into the hands of the Headquarters Detectives, and that the leading clues were either furnished by the Haytian Minister himself or were "given away" by some person now preferring to be unknown. Suffice it to say that the detectives gained access to the confidence of one John A. Manget, residing at No. 66 Fulton-street, and learned from him that during the winter months, now just past, he had been employed in the printing office of Messrs. Brett & Jones, at No. 89 Nassau-street. He stated that while in the office he had a conversation with Mr. Wm. H. Jones, one of the partners in the firm, relative to a large quantity of notes in Haytian currency, which were then in course of preparation in the establishment. Jones had informed Manget that he had received the job through the kind offices of Colonel Wood, one of the Government secret service detectives. The Police also learned from Manget that he had several times carried large quantities of the Haytian notes to one John Rust, or Russ, or Bun, as he has been variously called, and had received from him in behalf of the firm employing him certain sums at the rate of $200 for 25,000 of the notes so delivered, and that on each occasion he had delivered at least 25,000 notes, representing a face value of $50,000 in gold.

Careful scrutiny of the story narrated by this man Manget, who speaks French fluently, satisfied both Señor Laroche and his Vice-Consul, Mr. Elwood Cooper, that the facts were essentially true and correct. The detectives also felt that they were treading upon good ground, and reported their successful progress to the Police Superintendent. Mr. Kennedy shared in the general belief that sufficient information had been gained, and directed that the case go at once before a Magistrate.

On Friday morning last, therefore, Detectives Eustace and Farley escorted the Haytien Minister to the Tombs Police Court, where his appearance made a decided sensation. Señor Laroche is a man of decided color, who, while possessing a commanding and refined presence, is also a gentleman of considerable literary and scholarly attainments. He was accompanied by his Secretary, also of dark complexion, and by Mr. Elwood Cooper an American citizen and Vice-Consul in this port, having an office at No. 132 Front-street. These gentlemen gave Justice Hogan a brief outline of the case, and he became satisfied that he would be justified in granting a warrant for the arrest of the parties. Acting on this view of the case, Señor Laroche made the following affidavit and complaint:

Evaiste Laroche, of St. Germain Hotel, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is the Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General for the Republic of Hayti to the Government of the United States, and that he has been informed that the note hereto annexed, and purporting to be a two-dollar note of the Republic of Hayti, was, with many others of like character, made and printed by Alphonse Brett, William H. H. Jones and John Rush; deponent has examined said note, and the same is false, forged and counterfeit; and he therefore charges said Brett, Jones and Rust with making and printing said note, well knowing the same to be counterfeit, and with the felonious intent to cheat and defraud, and prays that said Brett, Jones and Rust may be arrested and dealt with as the law directs.

This complaint of Minister Laroche was further strengthened and sustained by the following affidavit:

John A. Manget, of No. 66 Fulton-street, being duly sworn, says: That some time during the Winter of 1867-8, he was at the office of Brett & Co., at No. 89 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, and there saw being made a number of notes similar to the one annexed to deponent's affidavit. Deponent, while in said office, had a conversation with William H. H. Jones relative to said notes, and was told by said Jones that he had authority to have said notes printed, through Colonel Wood, a detective officer in the Government service. Deponent afterward carried a number of said notes to said Rust, and received from him, in payment therefor, an account of Brett & Co., at the rate of about $200 for every $25,000 of said notes. Deponent carried said notes to Rust on two occasions, and, to the best of his knowledge, carried about $25,000 of said notes on each occasion.

Annexed to these affidavits was a *fac simile* of the counterfeit notes, of which the following is a translated copy:

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.
(Arms of the Republic.)

TWO DOLLARS. | Vignette of President Geffrard. | 250 | 100 | Vignette of President Geffrard. | TWO DOLLARS.

The Present Bill Circulates in the Republic for the Value of
TWO DOLLARS,
And the Public Treasury Guarantees the Bearer its Value in virtue of the law of April 16, 1827.
For the Treasurer-General,
JOHFF.

The three persons named in the complaint were all arrested yesterday by the detectives, when an entirely new phase of the case was developed, making it still more complex and extensive. Burr, as he was called yesterday in the Court room, made no secret of his connection with the manufacture of the counterfeits, and made a most interesting statement in explanation of his part of the transaction. According to Burr's statement, it appears that an Admiral of the Haytian Navy, who was formerly an officer in the Confederate Navy, called upon him last Summer, and represented himself as being authorized by the Haytian Government to procure the manufacture of about $800,000 worth of two-dollar notes, for which a fair price would be paid in gold. As Burr was only an engraver, he could not enter into the manufacture himself, so he employed Brett & Jones to print the notes thus required. He had received from the printers $800,000 worth of these notes and delivered the same to the Admiral, whose name is suppressed by those interested in the case. These notes, it is understood, were forwarded to Hayti, and are now in circulation. Messrs. Brett & Jones corroborate such portions of the statement made by Burr as pertain to themselves, all three uniting in declaring that they had no idea that the currency that they were preparing was actually a counterfeit issue. The detectives succeeded also yesterday in gaining possession of $260,000 worth of the counterfeits, and paraded the entire lot in the Court-room yesterday afternoon, where the prisoners were arraigned before the Magistrate.

As soon as Justice Hogan could spare the necessary time from the routine business of the Court, he took cognizance of the case. Señor Laroche, through Mr. Cooper, then stated that he had every reason to believe the statements made by the prisoners, and as he merely wished to obtain sufficient evidence of a reliable character for use against those persons who had betrayed the confidence of their Government in thus procuring the wholesale manufacture of counterfeit currency, did not desire to have them further prosecuted. As the Magistrate seemed to be puzzled somewhat regarding the precise nature of the offence committed by the prisoners he decided, after due deliberation, to permit the accused to remain in the custody of the detectives until to-day, when a definite decision will be arrived at. In all probability the persons now under lock and key at Police Headquarters will be permitted to act as sworn witnesses for the prosecution of the principals in the Republic of Hayti, and after giving their depositions will be released from custody. That it will not fare so well with the twenty-odd persons already under arrest in Hayti is quite evident from the remarks of the Minister Resident and his Vice-Consul. The crime of counterfeiting in Hayti is one punishable with death, and the probability is that the present case will result in an extensive series of executions at no far distant day.

THE BOGERT CASE.

The Navy-yard Defalcation—Decision of Judge Benedict on the Recovery Claim.

Judge Benedict has made the following decision relative to the case of The United States vs. Robert D. Bogert, the Paymaster's Clerk, who, it may be remembered, absconded with upward of $12,000 belonging to the Government:

Benedict, J.—This case comes before the Court on motion for judgment on a verdict taken subject to the opinion of the Court. The action is brought in behalf of the United States against the defendant, who was a Paymaster's Clerk in the United States Navy, and a recovery claim under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1863. This statute provides in the first section, among other things, that any person in the land or naval forces of the United States, or in the militia in actual service, who shall steal, embezzle, or knowingly and willfully misappropriate or apply to his own use or benefit any money or other property of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a criminal offence, and shall be subject to trial and punishment by a Court-martial in the manner provided by the act. In the third section of the act, it is further provided that any person not in the military or naval forces of the United States, nor in the militia called into or actually employed in the service of the United States, who shall do or commit any of the acts prohibited in the first section, shall forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of $2,000, and in addition, double the amount of damages which the United States may have sustained by reason of the doing or committing such act, together with the costs of suit, and such forfeiture and damages shall be sued for in the same suit.

Upon the trial of the cause evidence was given on the part of the Government, showing that the defendant was a Paymaster's Clerk on board the receiving-ship *Vermont*, and that while acting in that capacity he converted to his own use certain moneys belonging to the United States, and the jury, under objections on the part of the defendant, were instructed to bring in a verdict for the sum of $2,000, and, in addition, double the amount of damages which they found the Government to have sustained by reason of the acts of the defendant, reserving for the opinion of the Court the question of the applicability of the third section of the act of March 2, 1863, to a person holding a position which the defendant did.

The question thus reserved, I have now considered, and am of opinion that the ruling at the trial cannot be sustained. The defendant was shown to be a Paymaster's Clerk, regularly appointed as such, and, at the time in question, in actual service on board the national ship *Vermont*. In this capacity he had charge of certain funds of the United States, to be used by him in payment of seamen and other persons on the pay-rolls of the navy, which he converted to his own use. Persons holding such positions are appointed by virtue of a statute providing for the organization of the navy. They are required to wear the uniform of the navy, and draw pay as part of the naval forces. They have a rank in the navy; they are compelled to bind themselves to be governed by the laws and regulations for the government of the navy, and, I cannot doubt, would be held liable to trial by Court-martial.

The third section of the act of 1863 is only applicable to persons not in the military or naval forces of the United States, and cannot be held applicable to persons who would be liable to trial by Court-martial under the first section.

In the case of a Paymaster's Clerk in the army arrested for trial before a Court-martial for acts prohibited by the first section of the act of March 2, 1863, it has been held that such a person was in the military service liable to trial by a military tribunal and not entitled to be discharged on *habeas corpus* (in matter of John Thomas—Hill, J. United States District Court for Southern District of Mississippi—1 Chicago legal news—page 245)—I can see no ground for a distinction between the army and the navy in regard to the status of this officer, and must hold that the defendant was in the naval forces of the United States, liable to trial by Court-martial as such. If the defendant was in the naval forces he is not liable to the penalties prescribed by the third section of the act of March 2, 1863, and the verdict therefore being for $2,000, and in addition double the amount of damages proved, according to the provisions of the third section of that act, does not warrant judgment for the amount.

There must accordingly be a new trial, unless the Government consent to reduce the verdict to the amount of actual damages as proved. If this reduction be made, I see no reason at present why judgment for that amount should not be rendered against the defendant. But I will hear counsel upon this point, if so desired, upon the settlement of the order to be entered on this decision.

The Allen Suicide—Inquest by the Coroner and Verdict of the Jury.

Coroner Rollins held an inquest yesterday over the remains of Isaac E. Allen, the young man who committed suicide in Nineteenth-street on Friday night, as already reported in the Times. The evidence in the case presented but few facts in addition to those already made public. It appears that the deceased was a native of Jersey City, and had been for some time out of employment, a circumstance which naturally greatly depressed him in spirits. He had only a few days ago been promised a situation as clerk, and was considerably elated at the prospect of comfortably supporting his young wife and child. The situation was, however, given to another, and the revulsion of mind was a terrible one. On Friday morning his wife discovered that he had a pistol in his possession, and as he had frequently spoken of suicide as a means of escape from the vexations of this life, she became alarmed and inquired where he had obtained it. He said that he had taken the weapon in the way of a joke from a friend named John Waters, and faithfully promised her to return it that same day. About 9 o'clock he took a tender and loving leave of his little family, and started out with the intention of going to his father's place of business in Jersey City. The next his wife heard of her husband was that he had committed suicide. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, and the remains of the unfortunate young man were handed over to his relatives. This is one of the saddest cases of suicide in the long list accumulated in the Coroners' books during the past few months.

The Loyal Legion.

At the Congress of this Order held in Philadelphia in April, an election for Orator and Poet for the public exercises at the next Congress in 1870, resulted in the choice of Major-General Charles Devens, delegate from the Massachusetts Commandery, as Orator, and Major James N. Campbell, of the Pennsylvania Commandery, as alternate; and of Brevet Brigadier-General Horace Binney Sargent, delegate from the Maine Commandery, as Poet, and of Brevet Colonel Horatio C. King, delegate from the New-York Commandery, as alternate.

Sale of the Steamer Memphis.

The *Memphis*, a screw propeller, bark rigged, of 791 tons burden and carrying one gun, was sold by auction at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday noon for $65,300, Mr. J. H. Brown, of No. 66 South-street, this City, becoming the purchaser, after some very animated bidding by shipping merchants. Admiral Godon ordered the sale, in accordance with instructions from the Navy Department. It was conducted by Messrs. Purzel & Co., of Hanover-square. The terms of purchase were $5,000 cash, and the balance within ten days, subsequent to which the vessel must be removed. The *Memphis* was formerly engaged in the Confederate blockade business, and was captured off Charleston in 1863 by the U. S. gunboat *Magnolia*, with a cargo of cotton on board. She was appraised at $70,000 at the time, and used as a transport to convey supplies to the Atlantic and Gulf Squadrons. She was eventually, in 1868, laid up in ordinary, where she has since remained.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

Lecture on the Subject by Dr. Charlotte Lozier.

A lecture upon the "Social Evil" was given yesterday afternoon, at the Woman's Medical College, corner of Twelfth-street and Second-avenue, by Dr. Charlotte Lozier, before a large number of ladies. She touched upon the terrible results that often ensued from that iniquity of society, and then remarked that one child in eight during 1868, was known to have been born dead, while the births of a vast number were known to have been criminally concealed. The crime has worked its retribution in the steady decrease of American population. Under no circumstances whatever could infanticide be justified, except where necessary to save the life of the mother. The cause of the social evil, the speaker said, was ignorance. It was directly the cause, on account of woman having ever been denied an equal education with man, and indirectly on account of the neglect or refusal on the part of man to allow her personal and spiritual being a full expansion. Ignorance began in our methods of education. The young were taught everything in physics and ethics, except a knowledge of themselves. They were ignorant of the structure and functions of their organisms, and ate, drank, slept and dressed in a manner that was simply suicidal. Ignorant of the high moral nature of the sexual relation, they were driven to communicative companions or impure literature, to gratify an interest which, in itself was not evil. The secret wedding of the soul to sin, once consummated in youth, was not easily canceled in after life. Dress in women, it was stated, often through tight lacing upon the most vital organs, prevented the movements necessary to healthful digestion, respiration, circulation and reproduction. The last function suffered the most. The nerves were exasperated by the heat and dragging weight of the skirts, and girls were ushered into womanhood with a costume in every way deleterious, and conducive to prostitution in innumerable instances by the creation of local congestions and erethisms. Diet, it was said, promoted immorality, through insufficient nourishment and a consequent imperfect digestion, and also through plethora induced by rich sauces and alcoholic stimulants. Depraved music and costumes suggestive of exposure also had their due effect in causing a lapse from virtue. A life of luxury and ease, by not exercising the muscular forces, caused an inordinate awakening of the sexual function. On the other hand, certain labors, such as working a sewing machine, unduly exercised the muscles of the pelvis and lower limbs, and aggravated the tendencies created by improper dress and diet. The lecturer then deplored the insufficient education of women to earn an abundant living as being a means of their downfall. Dress, she said, in one respect, was the cause of a lapse of women from virtue, and, in another of deep injury to their motherhood through its tight ligatures and dragging weights. The Church erred whenever it conceded woman's accountability to God without affording her equal opportunity to prepare for His presence. The Legislature should seek means of preventing the social evil, and, until it became eradicated, should protect the public against its ravages by a proper education of the young. Medical colleges should be endowed for women, as well as for men. The means of a livelihood were constantly withdrawn by society from the latter, and they consequently turned and rended it. Legislation could not abolish the social evil, but a medical supervision of those connected with it should exist. It should impose the same penalties for infanticide as for the murder of an adult. This century, the speaker said, was characterized by such social abuses, that their very enormity would doubtless secure their abolishment.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Tie Games Between Rudolphe, Foster and Snyder.

Foster, Snyder and Rudolphe having each won four games and lost two, it became necessary, in order to determine who should receive the second, third and fourth prizes, for them to play again. Snyder and Rudolphe contended yesterday afternoon, and Foster and Rudolphe at night. The game between the first two was rather uninteresting, sixty-four innings being exhausted in making the required 1,300 points. Snyder, having caught a severe cold while playing Daniels on Wednesday last, was in no mood to do his known skill justice, and Rudolphe had virtually no one to oppose. Snyder made no run above 69, and Rudolphe but one of triple figures, and that 129. The winner's majority was 286, and his average 18¾.

There was nothing lacking to impart interest to the contest at night between Rudolphe and Foster. The audience were disposed to be extremely forbearing with Rudolphe, and he received the lion's share of applause; but even this did not deter him from repudiating the referee's decision in one instance, and in another angrily throwing his ball on to the table and disturbing the others while Foster was occupying the table. The playing was excellent on both sides. Rudolphe made runs of 156, 102, 102 again, 150 and 99. It was not until the forty-sixth inning that Foster got above 84, his run then being 106; yet, by counting steadily, he managed to cling to Rudolphe's skirts, and for three hours the result of the contest was a matter of grave doubt. At last Rudolphe secured a lead of 189, and, as he had but 24 to go, the chances were decidedly in his favor. It was now that Foster got in his run of 166, and the excitement increased. This run, the only one in which Foster nursed the balls anything like himself, proved, however, of no service to him, as in eight more innings his antagonist scored game, and averaging 23¼, winning by 100. All things considered, Rudolph's execution in this game surpassed his best previous performances in the tournament. The result gives him the second prize, $355, and twenty per cent. of the net receipts.

On Monday afternoon Foster and Snyder will play off for third and fourth prizes, and at night McDevitt and Cyrille Dion are to contend at the French game for $250 a side.

The summary below shows the games won and lost, and also the best runs and averages. Rhines made the greatest number of points in the tournament, and Deery the best general average.

RECAPITULATION.

	Games won.	Lost.	Best single average.	Best run.	Grand average.
Foster	4	2	23⅓	180	18.164-364
Rhines	2	4	21⅓	171	17.101-412
Deery	5	1	24	258	18.246-370
Snyder	4	2	25	207	18.107-383
Goldthwait	1	5	21 1-19	129	16.293-392
Daniels	1	5	17⅓	219	14.217-380
Rudolphe	4	2	25	170	18.183-383

CRICKET.

The Willow Club.

The match between the married and single members of this club took place yesterday, on their grounds at Bedford, Brooklyn, and after a game of one inning on each side, the bachelors came off the victors by a score of 87 to 64. Hutchings led the score at the bat on the winning side with 22, Morrison carrying his bat out for 11—Clirehugh and Gibson also scoring double figures. On the married side Stevenson led the score with 15, Lanman getting 12. After the game was over the members of the club sat down to a good dinner at the club-house.

Reported Conspiracy to Assassinate James Fisk, Jr.

Yesterday morning, Superintendent Kennedy received the following letter from England, which we publish for what it may be worth:

LANCASHIRE, Eng., April 24, 1869.

SIR: Will you be kind enough to put Mr. Fisk and others, the directors and managers of the Erie Railway Company, on their guard? There have been several private meetings of shareholders in the Erie here, who have been swindled out of considerable sums of money by said Erie directors, and they have come to an understanding—a serious one, by the way—of dispensing with the principal "thieves," as they call them, in the Erie Company. Now I beg you will keep a lookout for all boats arriving at New-York during the next few weeks.

The *modus operandi* of the "Deputation," as they are termed, is, I believe, quite an original plan of dispatching hated and unpopular persons, and I may say that it will require the greatest care to discover the persons who are engaged or are to be engaged to do the job.

I may say that Mr. Fisk is specially pointed out. He is considered in England a madman; and it is considered not only unwise, but fearfully unsafe, to place such a coxcomb in any power over other people's property. They say: "Just fancy such an idiot being a director of a —— should-be great railway, being lessee of theatres and operas!"

They look upon this conglomeration of things as sufficient proof of the poor man's idiocy. At the same time he is to be dispatched.

My reason for making this known to you is purely from motives of humanity.

Yours, respectfully, M. W. F.

Suspected Murderers Discharged.

It will be recollected that the body of an infant, sewed up in a bag, was found in a pond recently, in the vicinity of Peekskill, and that a colored man and white woman were arrested on suspicion of having thrown it there. The Coroner's inquest over the body developed nothing which would justify the detention of the parties arrested, and they were accordingly discharged. The woman claiming to be the mother made contradictory statements concerning the affair, and the physicians called to aid in the inquest gave it as their opinion that she had not given birth to a child. The jury therefore gave a verdict that the child came to its death by some means unknown to the jurors.

RIOT IN HUDSON CITY.

Serious Affray Between a Party of English Miners and a Company of Irishmen—One Man Mortally Wounded, and Others Severely Injured—Arrests by the Police.

A serious riot occurred last evening at West End, Hudson City, between some English miners and a mob of Irishmen, in which a number of persons were injured by shooting and otherwise, one and perhaps two of whom are fatally wounded. The riot occurred at the public house of Horatio Howard, a large contractor, who is at present engaged in blasting out the rock on Grand-avenue, for which purpose he has in his employ from thirty-six to forty English miners, who board at his house. It appears from the affidavit subsequently made before Recorder Aldridge by Mr. Howard, that he returned home from South Bergen between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening. He found there three men at the time unknown to him, but whose names he subsequently ascertained to be William Nolan and his two sons, William and Patrick. They called for drinks, and Mr. Howard refused them, as they appeared to be disorderly. The Nolans declared that they would have drinks, and Mr. Howard replied that he "guessed he was boss, and they could have nothing." They then became still more disorderly, and challenged any one in the house to fight for $500. Mr. H. endeavored to get them away peaceably, but they continued talking about fighting until finally he and one of his miners named John Code got them outside of the door, when they attempted to reënter, but were kept out. Code and one of the Nolans then had a fight, and in the meantime the other two ran away. In about twenty minutes Mr. Howard saw a large mob coming over the hill, and remarking that he feared there was going to be trouble, put up the window-shutters and bolted the door. This had hardly been accomplished when the mob came up, and some of the ringleaders commenced a violent attack on the house, tearing down the shutters and smashing out the windows. While this destruction was progressing, Code went out and procured his revolver, and, returning, fired two shots through the window. Mr. Howard, fearing that his house was about to be demolished, started off for the Police, and Code also went out and ran off in another direction, followed by the infuriated mob. While being pursued he turned and fired the remaining shots in his revolver, but was finally overtaken and beaten and kicked until he was left for dead on the ground. About this time Officers Gallagher, Tahn, Tuhey and others arrived upon the scene, when the mob mostly dispersed.

The Police arrested the following-named persons, all miners, and conveyed them to prison: Richard Miner, Joseph Robinson, James Farra, William Blight, William Wells, Herbert Huzan, Michael Woolcock, Arthur Martin, Douglass Hadden, Ezra Howard, William Francis, William Bennett, Benjamin Blewatt, James Code, John Fregonner, and Mrs. John Code and Jane Thomas.

About 9:30 o'clock John Code, who was almost helpless from the injuries sustained, was brought in by two policemen. The Recorder, after hearing the affidavit, admitted all the prisoners to bail except J. Code, who fired the shots, and also issued a warrant for the arrest of the three Nolans. Among the persons injured were William Nolan, Jr., who was shot through the abdomen, and will undoubtedly die; William Nolan, Sr., who received a severe stab-wound back of the left ear and down the neck; Philip Gillger, *alias* "Dutch Phil," shot through the arm, and Patrick Nolan, who was seriously injured about the head. Code's head and face presented a most shocking appearance, being covered with gashes and bruises, and he also sustained severe bodily injuries, which may prove fatal.

The affair created intense excitement in Hudson City, and during the preliminary examination, a large crowd of people were assembled in and outside of the Court-room.

A further examination will take place before Recorder Aldridge on Monday.

THE TRADES.

Meeting of the Printers' Coöperative Society.

A meeting of the Printers' Coöperative Society took place last evening at No. 68 East Broadway, Wm. Eagen, the temporary President, being in the chair. The report of the Secretary stated that upon 1,308 shares of the 1,748 taken, the first installment of $1 had been paid in, and that as soon as the entire 2,000 shares were subscribed for and the first installment received, a second installment would be called, and practical operations at once be initiated. Offices in excellent condition, it was stated, could be bought cheap at second hand, and the Society, it was hoped, would soon, like the Coöperative Printers, at No. 166 William-street, demonstrate that it was easily practicable for journeymen to appropriate to themselves, in addition to their wages, the snug profits hitherto enjoyed by employers. At the close of the report, additional installments of $1 were paid by those who had previously taken shares, and new members were admitted, who also paid their initiatory dollar. The amount, therefore, swelled to installments upon 1,400 shares. The President suggested that the next meeting should be upon the 22d inst., and urged that by that time the payments upon the 2,000 shares should be made, in order that there should be no further delay in commencing operations. He would therefore recommend that a committee be appointed to canvass for subscribers until the desired amount should have been received. This was decided on. It was also agreed that the next meeting should be upon the evening of Saturday, 22d inst. An adjournment then took place.

The Central Park.

Every day, almost every hour, adds new beauties to those already existing in the Park. Every day the lawns become greener, softer and more velvety, while the trees and shrubs put forth a denser and brighter verdure. Within the past month a large amount of work has been done in the Park. Pruning, digging, weeding, the relaying of walks and drives, and the clearing up of the leaves and rotten wood left by the Winter storms have been going on constantly. Flocks of sheep are grazing on the lawns, and the mowers are constantly at work keeping down the rank growth of young grass.

At the Eighth-avenue and Broadway entrance the drive is being widened, and its curve somewhat altered. The low ground on the right is also being filled up. This is intended to be one of the principal entrances to the Park, and doubtless when the plans of the Commissioners are fully carried out it will present an aspect worthy of our beautiful pleasure ground, which it certainly does not at present.

The boats have been got out and have been doing a tolerably good business, but until overcoats can be dispensed with and umbrellas left at home, water parties are not likely to be of very frequent occurrence.

The pavilion for the sale of mineral waters has been repainted with a coat of divers colors. Its interior arrangements have also been altered, the rock work and creeping plants having been dispensed with, and the bar moved to the centre of the building. The pavilion is prettily situated, and is a noticeable and attractive object in the landscape, as it stands on the edge of a fine lawn, and is backed by the lake and woods beyond.

The grand fountains near the lake, and the alcove beneath the terrace, will probably be finished this season. The structure on Observatory Hill will also be finished some time or other, but when it is impossible to say. Beyond these we do not hear of anything particularly new contemplated by the Park Commissioners this season.

A large number of persons visited the Park yesterday in spite of the threatened storm. The velocipedists were out in strong force. A sort of velocipede livery-stable has been established at the Seventh-avenue entrance to the Park, where velocipedes of all kinds can be hired for a moderate amount per hour.

Accidents Yesterday.

The following accidents occurred last evening: Daniel Reed, aged 8, of No. 752 Second-avenue, was run over near his residence by a truck, and was dangerously if not fatally injured. The driver, John Eckenfelder, was arrested.

Mary Heron, aged 45, of No. 55 Mulberry-street, fell down a flight of stairs and dislocated her left thigh.

Patrick Sweeney, of No. 178 Chrystie-street, fell off a Third-avenue car and fractured a leg.

Patrick McDermott fell from an ash cart in Stanton-street and fractured a leg.

The Dunnigan Homicide.

Coroner Jones resumed the inquest on the body of James Dunnigan, the man who died from injuries received at the Navy-street fracas last Sunday night, last evening. The witnesses examined were Bridget Carley, Catharine O'Neil, Norah O'Neil and Edward Murray. Beyond the fact that Edward Murray had heard pistols fired at the time in question, and had seen some man with a club, and another with a knife; had lived in the neighborhood for some twenty years, but knew nobody except Kilmead, a man who was wounded on the occasion, and the fact stated by Mrs. O'Neil that her husband struck some man on the head with a club but she could not tell who, there was no testimony adduced of any importance.

Manslaughter in Newark.

An inquest was held last evening, in Newark, on the body of Patrick McGuckin, who was fatally injured a few days since by a man named Stokes, who struck him on the head, during a fight, with a two-pound weight. The jury found a verdict of manslaughter against Stokes, who has been committed for trial.

Another Stabbing Case.

Francis Trainor, of No. 300 West Houston-street, quarreled with John Roland, of No. 85 Greenwich-street, last evening, at the corner of Fourth-street and Charles-street. Roland stabbed his opponent in the side and escaped. The wound is not considered dangerous.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Marshal Tookee, during the past week, granted the following licenses: Second-hand dealer, 1; coaches, 7; venders, 22; carts, 86; drivers, 47; porters, 2; express, 26; intelligence offices, 26; boarding-houses, 1. Total, 217. Whole amount received for fines and licenses, $735 25. The sum of $2,213 was refunded to various persons who had been swindled.

Marshal Tookee, of the Mayor's office, issued the following licenses during the week: Second-hand dealers, 1; coaches, 7; venders, 22; carts, 86; drivers, 47; porters, 2; express wagons, 26; intelligence offices, 26; boarding-house, 1—217. Total amount received for fines and licenses, $735 25. The Marshal has caused $2,213 to be refunded to various complainants.

Sanitary Superintendent Harris reports the occurrence of 501 deaths, 206 marriages and 321 births during the week which ended at 3 P. M. yesterday.

Rev. N. M. Gaylord, of Boston, will preach in the Cooper Institute to-day, morning and evening.

The American Equal Rights Association will hold its third annual meeting at Steinway Hall on Wednesday, May 12, at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, Anna E. Dickinson, Frederick Douglass, Mary A. Livermore, and other eminent speakers will be present.

Brooklyn.

The Police of Brooklyn made 311 arrests during the past week.

The Treasurer of the Children's Aid Society received contributions during the month of April amounting to $2,018.

Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, decided to fix the bail for the appearance of Henry Jeannot, charged with being concerned in the recent safe robbery, at $5,000.

Gordon Young, third mate of the steamship *Alabama*, which plies between New-York and Fernandina, Fla., was arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Jones, yesterday, on the charge of smuggling cigars. He pleaded not guilty, and was held to answer in $1,000 bail.

The annual meeting of the Long Island Historical Society will be held at the Packer Institute on Tuesday evening.

The new steamboat *Sylvan Glen* was launched from the yard of Lawrence & Foulkes, foot of North Sixth-street, Williamsburg, yesterday morning. The new boat belongs to the Harlem and New-York Navigation Company. It is 160 feet long, 26 feet beam, 9 feet depth of hold, and has a carrying capacity of 300 tons.

Rev. Dr. Carroll, late of New-Haven, will be installed to the pastorate of the Lee-avenue Reformed Church this afternoon.

The Forty-seventh (Williamsburg) Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will give a full dress drill and reception at their armory, corner of Fourth and North Second streets, on Thursday night.

The Water and Sewerage Board have decided not to make any contract for coal at present, preferring to wait until the market is in a more settled condition, when it is probable they will advertise for new proposals.

The residents of Fort Greene-place held a meeting on Friday evening, and decided in favor of Scrimshaw concrete pavement or the Belgian, and a committee so informed the Water Board yesterday.

The Sunday Schools' May anniversary in Williamsburg will be held on the 27th inst.

Mayor Kalbfleisch continues to advertise a reward of $500 for the discovery of the murderer of John Peters, on the night of Feb. 14.

PERSONAL.

The Marquis de San Carlos, of Cuba, is at the St. James Hotel. Mr. Edward Thornton, the British Minister, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Judge Noah Davis, of Albion; Hon. William Whiting and Hon. J. W. Wightman, of Boston, and A. J. Drexel, Esq., of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge J. W. McCorkle, of Nevada; Commander A. J. Pritchard, U. S. N.; Hon. J. W. Daly, of Baltimore; Hon. W. W. Wright, of Genova, and Colonel Clarence King, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. Ben. Field, of Albion, and Hon. George F. Comstock, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. General F. A. Wheeler, U. S. A., is at the Gladstone House. Professor S. Ewell, of Virginia, is at the Union-place Hotel.

List of Americans registered at the office of Bowles Brothers & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending April 22, 1869: New-York—A. Patterson, C. E. Heuberer, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. White, Miss Worth, C. E. Dubois, H. E. Arthur, N. H. Swift, J. Mattison and family, Miss Mattison, A. Holland and family, J. Suydam and wife, J. S. Rogers, F. G. Young, M. H. Smith, Miss L. Smith, Mrs. R. Craighead and daughter, H. Craighead, Miss N. McLoon, G. Haseltine, S. D. McPherson, J. J. Healy and sons, D. M. Hughes, wife, and daughter, B. F. Crane, A. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Harroun, C. L. Cannan and wife, F. G. Hargans, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Poole, Mr. and Mrs. E. Pierson, O. T. Glenn, J. Shindler and family, G. Harrall, T. A. Bridgman, T. F. Seward, A. E. Flint, Miss Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Miss A. D. Field, Miss J. L. Field, E. A. Graves, J. Williamson and wife, P. S. Forbes, R. G. Walsh, O. G. Sawyer, R. T. Woodward and family. Boston—E. E. L. Pierce, G. H. De Vries, W. Homer, J. A. Mitchell, G. C. Powers, Dr. R. W. Hooper, E. W. Hooper, H. D. Lockwood, A. E. Rantz, A. T. Pope, G. Stedman, D. J. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. S. Cooper, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Miss A. L. Smith, A. H. Buck, B. L. Merrill, J. M. Way, Jr., H. Bacon, E. C. Bailey, J. W. Champney. London—S. Stanton. San Francisco—J. F. Swift and wife, L. L. Arnold, P. Donahue, B. Smith, J. H. Raymond. Algeria—E. Hmshelwood. Providence—P. W. Lippitt and wife, General A. D. Smith and wife, G. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Eaton. Chicago—Mr. and Mrs. J. Magill. Hartford—J. L. Blanchard, W. Cheney. Bennington—Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Horrobin, Miss S. L. Southworth. Davenport, Iowa—M. Donahue. Brooklyn—F. Arnold. Baltimore—G. L. Robinson. Washington—Miss R. F. Potts. Detroit—J. W. Waterman, W. A. Butler and family. Bath, N. Y.—I. Davenport, Miss Davenport. Buffalo—F. Masten, Miss Masten. Westfield, Mass.—J. W. Dickinson, M. M. Lloyd. Erie—A. L. Tyler and family. St. Paul—Mr. and Mrs. H. Hale. Cincinnati—J. Resor and sons, Frank Resor. United States—Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Hill, Miss C. M. Zipey, Mrs. J. M. Durand and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hutchins, J. M. Cole and family, General H. O. Tyler, E. A. Crane. Philadelphia—E. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Huddy, Mrs. M. A. Mitchell.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, May 8—11 A. M.
Consols opened at 93 for money, and 93⅛ for the account; United States Five-twenty Bonds are flat at 76¾. Stocks are flat; Erie, 17; Illinois Centrals, 95½; Atlantic and Great Western, 22.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 8—11 A. M.
The Cotton market opens dull; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 6,000 bales.

LONDON, Saturday, May 8—11 A. M.
Sugar, 39s. 3d. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot.

LONDON, Saturday, May 8—1 P. M.
Consols closed at 93¼ for money, and 93⅜ for the account; United States Five-twenties are firmer at 77¼. Stock, firmer; Erie, 17¾; Illinois, 94¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 22⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 8—1 P. M.
Cotton—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 12d. The sales of the day have been 6,000 bales.
Provisions—Pork, 101s. 6d. per bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess; Lard, 69s. 6d. per cwt.

HAVRE, Friday, May 8.
Cotton—Tres Ordinaire, 142½f. per cwt.

ANTWERP, Saturday, May 8.
Petroleum declined to 51¾f. for Standard White.

PARIS, Saturday, May 8.
Bourse easy; Rentes, 71f. 70c.

HAVRE, Saturday, May 8.
The Cotton market is unchanged.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 8—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Cloudy	44
Halifax	N.	Clear	43
Portland	S.	Clear	48
Boston	S. E.	Clear	56
New-York	N. E.	Clear	58
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	60
Wilmington, Del.	N. E.	Cloudy	58
Fortress Monroe	N.	Cloudy	52
Richmond	N.	Cloudy	50
Augusta, Ga.	N.	Clear	56
Charleston	N. N. E.	Clear	58
Savannah	S. S. W.	Clear	70
Oswego	N.	Clear	50
Buffalo	N.	Clear	49
Pittsburg	—	Clear	55
Chicago	—	Clear	52
Louisville	N. W.	Clear	58
Mobile	N. W.	Clear	74
New-Orleans	E.	Clear	67
Key West	E.	Cloudy	77
Havana	—	Cloudy	78

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 8—*In steamship City of Boston, for Liverpool*—Mrs. John Shaw, Hon. Geo. Villiers, son of Lord Clarendon; Mr. Fleirheim, G. P. Phillips, Mrs. M. L. Lewis, Mr. Converse, R. H. Robinson, J. T. Perle, wife and child, Lord Bishop of Nassau, Lieutenant Davies and wife, Henry Gaullien and wife, Mons. Vivallet, Isaac Mackey, Rev. Michael McKye, Rev. J. J. Marony, Colonel Buel, Mrs. McQuiet, J. Heny, Paul McGinn and wife, Isaac May, Miss Francis Winton, Mrs. C. Bell, Mr. Bowring and wife, Francis Hoskins, Chas. Busse, John Keys, P. Reinhart, A. Nedlun, A. Lampson, Mr. Clark, G. R. Bristow, A. H. Morton, H. W. Martin.

MAY 8—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Rev. Robert W. Henry, Rev. Alex. Reid, Rev. S. M. Mutchmore, Rev. C. M. Ried, Otto Krah, Wm. Giesche and wife, Adolphus G. Gill, Rev. Mr. Pendleton and wife, G. C. Keller, John Hill, T. J. Broderick, Rev. R. J. Haynes and wife, Samuel W. Fuller and wife, Miss M. Arthur, Mr. Brenahan, J. Williams, L. T. Hardhand, Ed. Farnhand, Mr. Fithian, wife and child, E. C. Palmer, Henry S. Fitch, James McCorry, Arthur N. Hollister, Jos. Ribon and son, Mr. Tabott, Mrs. F. de George Smith and child, Mrs. Riley and child, Henry P. Leach, F. Merell, C. Peckham, Dr. A. Buttrick, A. E. Kent, S. Smith, M. M. Hobbs, A. Gaffrey, James Reid, Gervais Durne, Mr. John F. Pula, wife and child, Mr. S. D. Jones.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Mrs. Captain Jefferson, two children and servant, Miss Sarah Frankfield, Mrs. M. W. Beckwell, Isaac Morris, Jr., A. Faith, Miss Anna E. Phillips, Miss H. H. Phillips, M. M. Greditzski, W. W. Woodruff, Mrs. Napechan, George Fellow, Walter G. Colton, J. A. Pohlman, Miss F. Pohlman, A. Gershan.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 8—*In steamship City of London, from Liverpool*—Jno. Lawrie, Chas. Lawrie, Edw. Lawrie, Henry Lawrie, Mme. Lawrie, Miss Blanche, Miss Howard, Miss Brooks, Miss Smith, Sol. Bachelor, Mrs. Bachelor, Miss Wannamechee, Thomas Lyons, Peter Brown, Miss Hurley, Thomas Rafters, Mr. Andersen, Miss Carlsen, Miss S. Carlsen, Miss Lackstrow, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Frankenberg and 2 children, G. Maer, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Burke, Mr. Abcossor, J. Brown, J. Recser, S. Elliott, Miss Wethersby, J. T. Meste, Miss C. Recser, John Pearson, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Hale, Mr. Capen, Mr. Murritt, Mrs. Murritt, Miss Murritt, Mr. Lenior, lady and son, W. H. Smith, Mrs. Carlsen and family, Mr. Sedgwick, and 1,049 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 49 | Sun sets.... 7 05 | Moon rises. 4 04
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 17 | Gov. Island. 7 06 | Hell Gate. 8 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 8.

Arrived.

Steamship City of London, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool April 28, and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. April 30, at 4:20 P. M., 267 miles from Fastnet, passed steamship The Queen, from Liverpool for New-York. May 3, lat. 47 28, lon. 37 7, passed one of the Anchor Line steamers, bound E. 4th, lat. 45 20, lon. 45 37, exchanged colors with ship Eliza, (Br.,) from Liverpool for New-York. 5th, lat. 43 28, lon. 51 28, exchanged colors with steamship City of Paris, hence for Liverpool. Same day, lat. 42 28, lon. 53 41, exchanged colors with steamship Bellona, hence for London. Same day, lat. 42 28, lon. 53 41, exchanged colors with a British ship, (supposed,) Crinoline, bound W.

Steamship Weybosset, Parrish, New-Orleans April 28, Key West 30th, and Havana May 2, with mdse. and 8 passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. May 7, lat. 37 21, lon. 74 40, passed steamship General Barnes, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Glad Tidings, Thomson, Newport, Eng., 37 ds., with railroad iron to Wm. Nelson, Jr. Experienced heavy westerly gales and high seas the whole passage. April 2, lat. 48 58, signalized ship Roscoe, bound to Bristol Channel. April 7, 40 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook, passed ships Bridgewater and Calhoun, bound east.

Ship Isaac Webb, Mortimer, Liverpool 28 ds., with mdse. and 497 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Morning Star, (Br.,) Waugh, Guantanamo 14 ds., with sugar and 9 passengers to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Bark George S. Hunt, (of Portland,) Woodbury, Caibarien 10 ds., with sugar to Peter V. King & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. May 1, lat. 32, lon. 77, experienced a heavy S. W. gale, lasting 3 ds., during which lost and split sails and sprung a leak; on the 4th inst. the leak increased during a heavy gale from N. W., and the vessel is now making from 3 to 4 inches of water per hour.

Bark Mercur, (Norw.,) Hendricksen, Rio Grande del Sud 68 ds., with hides to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator in lon. 32. Has been on the coast 14 ds., with N. E. gales.

Bark Burgermeister Kirstein, (N. G.,) Kirstein, Antwerp 37 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather up to Hatteras; has been 5 ds. from thence with strong westerly gales.

Bark Johannes, (Russ.,) Leander, Rotterdam 54 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Union, (of Arichat,) Le Blanc, Cow Bay 7 ds., with coal to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Bark Kosmos, (N. G.,) Wieschers, Bremen 52 ds., with mdse. and 248 passengers to Fred. Schwoon.

Brig Giles Loring, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Pinkham, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Danforth Knowlton & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. and N. E. gales.

Brig C. H. Kennedy, (of Portland,) Staples, Havana 14 ds., with molasses to master. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy gales from S. W. to N. W.

Brig Cyclone, (of Boston,) Johnson, Savannah 5 ds., with lumber to S. C. Loud & Co.

Brig Moonlight, (of Boston,) Giles, Demerara 24 ds., with sugar and molasses to Van Praag & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Sld. in co. with brig Susie J. Strout.

Brig Harbinger, Clark, Whiting, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig T. H. Haviland, (of Arichat,) Le Blanc, Cow Bay 9 ds., with coal to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Leona, (Br.,) Bishop, Dorchester, N. B., 8 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Brig Village Belle, (Br.,) Funchion, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Wild Horse, (Br.,) McCumber, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig John Lewis, (Br.,) Bennett, Wentworth, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Brig Edwin Tuttle, Providence.

Schr. Curtis Tilton, (of Philadelphia,) Somers, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Ellen P. Stewart, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Valiant, (Br.,) Crane, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Southern Cross, (Br.,) George, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Adeline, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Dresden, Smith, Shulee, N. S., via Holmes Hole, 12 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Samuel S. McKeown, (of Booth Bay,) Parsons, St. Andrew's, Columbia, 15 ds., with cocoanuts to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Nora, Bow, Machias, with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. M. J. Langhton, Langhton, Dennysville, with laths to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Warrenton, Johnson, Ellsworth, with timber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Delaware, Wood, Ellsworth, with timber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Zeyla, Crowell, Portland, with timber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. John Boynton, Mitchell, Calais, with spool wood to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Caspian, Darrabee, Musquash, N. B., 8 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. William Nickson, White, South Amboy, for Stonington.

Schr. Sarah Willetts, Wood, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Willie & Katie, Jones, Rondout, for New-Bedford.

Schr. W. S. Earl, Wandell, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Adelia Kelly, Young, Gloucester, with fish to Nickerson & Co.

Schr. Lucy, Clark, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. General Peavey, Snow, Whiteing, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. America, Ingraham, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Althea, Chase, Nantucket, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Amanda Powers, Robinson, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Antelope, Brown, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. Clara Jones, (Br.,) McGellion, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Chase, Ingraham, Rockland, with lumber to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. Captain John, Smith, Calais, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Ned Sumter, Higgins, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. L. Daniels, Jones, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Marion Draper, Meady, Gardiner, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Jno. H. Gould, Cushing, Greenport.

Schr. C. Allen, Hale, New-Haven.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Hutchings, New-Bedford.

Schr. Cornelius, Pratt, Norwich.

Schr. Billow, Davis, Newport.

Schr. Vermillion, Lockwood, Newport.

Schr. Yarmouth, Baxter, Norwich.

Schr. H. P. Cushing, Corey, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Baylis, Providence.

Schr. C. St. John, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Jas. English, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Thos. Potter, Handy, Providence.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Bunce, Providence.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Hatch, Fall River.

Schr. Sarah, Hall, Eastport, Me., with lumber to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Palos, McCarty, Franklin, Me., with lumber to Peters & Co.

Schr. Original, Eaton, Calais, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Peter Ritter, Arnold, Portland, Conn.

Schr. D. Kahn, Hawkins, Portland, Conn.

Schr. J. B. Cunningham, Kelly, Norwich.

Schr. J. H. Deputy, Sturges, Providence.

Schr. Thos. Ellis, Kelly, Fall River.

Schr. D. T. Willets, Chesbrow, Stonington.

Schr. Angie, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. Ponder, Jr., Springer, Wareham.

Schr. Juno, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. Jos. Ross, Paull, Taunton.

Schr. Silas Wright, Warren, New-Haven.

Schr. Trimmer, Tilton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Adrianna, Bestmann, Portland, Me.

Schr. Black Diamond, Wood, New-Haven.

Schr. Hannah D., Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Marshall O. Wells, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Francis Edwards, Edwards, Providence.

Schr. Sarah Blake, Blake, Dighton.

Schr. Jessie, Strout, Cherryfield, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. G. P. Trigga, Laskin, Gloucester.

Schr. Phoenix, Thomas, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Florida, Metcalf, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Granite State, Crocker, Boston.

Schr. R. M. Brasco, Kelsey, Hartford.

Schr. Sarah Reed, Arnold, Portland.

Schr. Davison, Smith, Fall River.

Schr. Richard Law, York, Stonington.

Schr. Benj. English, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Eva, Sherman, Norwich.

Schr. New Regulus, Wallace, New-Haven.

Schr. L. A. Tollies, Norwich.

Schr. Union, Davis, South Amboy, for Salem.

Schr. Empire, Kinnear, Pawtucket.

Schr. Ariadne, Harding, Providence.

Schr. Lizzie, Davis, Horton's Point.

Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Coldspring.

Schr. Gertrude, Rankin, Sag Harbor.

Schr. George Brooks, Healey, Providence.

Schr. Willard Saulsbury, Williams, Portland, Conn.

Schr. H. Blackman, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Jane, Gorham, Bridgeport.

Schr. T. H. Seymour, Burgess, Bristol.

Schr. Maria Lewis, Snow, Providence.

Schr. Roxbury Rose, Burgess, Providence.

Schr. J. T. Boyd, Clark, New-Haven.

Schr. Glenwood, Dickinson, Horton's Point.

Schr. Jos. Hall, Jones, Portland, Conn.

Schr. American Chief, Pressey, Providence.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

Schr. Amelia Augusta, Mott, Mabasett.

Schr. James Baylis, Arnold, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, S. E., light, clear.

Below.

Bark Fannie, (of Searsport,) Carver, from Matanzas 10 days.—(By pilot-boat Charlotte Webb, No. 5.)

Sailed.

Steamships City of Baltimore, City of Boston, Hecla and Erin, for Liverpool; Celia, for London; Columbia, for Glasgow; Bremen, for Bremen; City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz, &c.; Crescent City and Mariposa, for New-Orleans; Alabama, for Fernandina; Rising Star, for Aspinwall; San Salvador, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Fairbanks, for Wilmington; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c. Ships Palmerston, for Bremen; Plymouth Rock, for St. John, N. B., (anchored in Lower Bay;) City of Montreal, for St. John, N. B.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 8—Arr. steamer George Appold, from Baltimore; brigs Choice, from Matanzas; Lizzie Daniels, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 8—Arr. steamers Saragossa, from New-York; Sea Gull, Baltimore; schr. Margaret & Lucy, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 8—Passed out, ship Grahams Polly, for Amsterdam; barks Manitou, for West Indies; Village Belle, for St. John, N. B.; brig Susan, for Pictou; U. S. Arctic, for Porto Rico.

The ship Francis B. Cutting, for Liverpool, is anchored below.

Arr. schr. Nellie Brown, from Boston for Richmond, with loss of mainsail.

Sld. steamship Pacific, from Norfolk for Liverpool.

Sld. steamer Champion, for New-York; brig Buchara & Tomey, Jacksonville, Fla.

SAVANNAH, May 8—Cld. steamships Huntsville and San Jacinto, for New-York; Wyoming, Philadelphia.

Arr. schrs. Clara W. Elwell, from New-York; Enchantress, do.; steamship Cuba arrived and sailed with steamship Liberty in tow.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 8—Cld. steamers Mary Sanford and Volunteer, for New-York; Jas. A. Gary, Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The fishing schr. D. W. Hammond, of Chatham, Mass., Bassett, from Newport, R. I., April 6, went ashore at Sandy Hook at 1½ A. M. 8th inst. The vessel is not injured any as yet, and will probably get off at high water.

Spoken, &c.

Philip Larabee—brig, from Jacksonville for Portland, May —, lat. 28, lon. 78 45.—(By pilot-boat Charlotte Webb, No. 5.)

John O. Baker—ship, from —— for Liverpool, April 2, lat. 50 41, lon. 5 25.

Jane Fish—ship, of Thomaston, from Liverpool for New-York, April 5, lat. 47 58, lon. 14 34.

Jessie—Br. bark, bound W., April 15, lat. 48 4, lon. 26 40.

Martha—Br. brig, from Cow Bay for New-York, was passed May 4, lat. 43 48, lon. 64.

Prince Albert—N. G. ship, from Hamburg for New-York, April 21, lat. 43 4, lon. 43 8.

Foreign Ports.

At Cow Bay, May 1, brigs A. P. L., St. Peter and Wilmington, for New-York in 4 ds.

At St. Andrew's, Columbia, April 22, schr. Naiad, for Philadelphia May 1; schr. Isabel, for do., ldg.

At Caibarien, April 26, bark Brunswick and brig Alice Strout, for New-York next day.

At Cienfuegos, April 20, barks Europa and Cardenas, for New-York in 3 days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 8.—The Hamburg-American steamship Holsatia, Captain Ehlers, from New-York April 27, arrived at this port at 4:30 A. M. to-day, en route for Hamburg.

REMOVAL!
I. H. WALRAVEN
HAS REMOVED HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS AND LINENS,
FROM NO. 686 BROADWAY, TO
NO. 751 BROADWAY,
BELOW EIGHTH-ST.

Great Reduction in Prices.
CHICKERING & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
We this day issue a NEW CATALOGUE, in which we print our VERY LOWEST PRICES, and from which we make no DISCOUNTS OR DEVIATION whatever.
Our object is to furnish to our Patrons THE VERY BEST PIANOS which can be manufactured, and at the VERY LOWEST PRICES which will yield us a fair remuneration.
Rosewood 7-octave Square Pianos,
Agraffe Bridge, Carved Legs,
and all Modern Improvements,
at Prices from $475 to $600.
It will be our aim, as it has been during the past FORTY-SEVEN YEARS, to make the VERY BEST POSSIBLE INSTRUMENTS in every respect. Our rules are: NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK DONE TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.
Rosewood 7 1-3-octave Grand Pianos
from our latest and best scales,
from $1,050 to $1,300.
OUR PRICES are set as LOW as they possibly can be to insure the MOST PERFECT WORKMANSHIP, and the VERY BEST QUALITY OF MATERIALS used in every branch of the business.
EVERY PIANO MADE BY US IS FULLY WARRANTED, and satisfaction guaranteed to the purchaser.
CHICKERING & SONS,
11 East 14th-st., NEW-YORK. 246 Washington-st., BOSTON.

AITKEN & MILLER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Broadway, Cor. 18th-st.
Our Lace Department is now complete with a rich stock of
BLACK THREAD LACES,
POINT AND APPLIQUE LACES,
REAL LACE COLLARS, BARBES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, SETS, &C.
Also an entire new line of
HAMBURG AND REAL EMBROIDERIES.

70,000 CURES OF DYSPEPSIA,
PHTHISIS, CONSUMPTION, DIARRHŒA, BILIOUS, LIVER, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS, BY DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS FOOD
REVALENTA
which saves fifty times its cost in medicines. Copies of cures may be had gratis; tins, 1 lb., $1 25; 2 lbs., $2 25.
Also, the REVALENTA CHOCOLATE, in packets, $1 50.
DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., N. Y.
BROWN, No. 625 Broadway, and all grocers.

SAPOLIO.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Examine the stock of
FRENCH CHINA
DINNER AND TEA SETS,
CROCKERY, CUT AND PRESSED GLASSWARE offered at
POPULAR PRICES.
McLEWEE & PUTNAM,
No. 581 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES.
ELEGANT STYLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
McLEWEE & PUTNAM,
NO. 581 BROADWAY.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 217, May 8, 1869.
60, 21, 20, 39, 45, 36, 57, 59, 16, 44, 64, 38, 74.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 218, May 8, 1869.
11, 57, 51, 67, 68, 33, 18, 12, 62, 27, 19, 52, 4.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 341, May 8, 1869.
20, 78, 8, 1, 3, 40, 60, 64, 68, 24, 30, 20, 53.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 342, May 8, 1869.
50, 2, 70, 30, 64, 4, 51, 59, 58, 16, 44, 27, 17.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

REMOVAL.—TODD & RAFFERTY HAVE removed their machinery depot to No. 10 Barclay-st. Works at Paterson, N. J.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.